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'ARAFAT: GUNS WILL IMPOSE PALESTINIAN STATE

JN180830 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpts] Under the auspices of Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese Nationalist Movement staged a mammoth rally in Beirut at about 1330 yesterday on the occasion of International Arab Jerusalem Day.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech at the rally in which he said: Our war is not a limited one but a war of the will of steadfastness and defiance. Either we exist or we do not. He added: You hear now that they are preparing for a new battle, calling it "Litani II," with others calling it "between the two rivers" and still others calling it "Wadi at-Tuffah." I say to them, welcome. Though they were able to hurt us last year, I defy them now to hurt these Lebanese-Palestinian fighters, who are demonstrating steadfastness, loftiness and revolutionary greatness for our Arab nation.

Abu 'Ammar affirmed that no matter how many fleets they bring here, they do not scare us. They have brought the Seventh Fleet from the Philippines to this area, alongside the Sixth Fleet. They have also decided to form a fifth fleet in Asia. None of this intimidates us. If they want to use their three fleets to destroy the temple, I am ready, on behalf of my brother fighters, to bring the temple down upon the heads of those in it and on it.

Abu 'Ammar added: Carter can expel Andrew Young, but this act has shown us one thing; namely, that it is the United States that is fighting us in the south, despite the fact that many tried to close their eyes to this fact and told us that we were exaggerating somewhat.

'Arafat revealed that Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil asked him last year to cease operations in the occupied land, so that Israel would cease its operations against the resistance movement. He said: The reply to this offer came at a meeting of the Lebanese-Palestinian joint command, when the Lebanese said it was not the Palestinian revolution's decision to make but that of the patriotic pan-Arab movement. Fight and we will support you until victory.

Abu 'Ammar said in conclusion: The United States has begun its attempts to strike at us in our defense line. This was tangibly confirmed in Carter's statements when he said "no" to the Palestinian state. If Carter thinks he can give us the Palestinian state as charity, we do not want it. Let everyone hear that it is the Palestinian revolutionaries' guns that will impose the Palestinian state. Nobody gives us anything. We have been fighting for 15 years. The flow of blood has not stopped in the Palestinian revolution, but has been enhanced by the flow of Lebanese blood, which strengthens our power, status and surge.

Nobody gives us anything. We wrest our victories with our own hands, and these victories are only scored by the flow of blood and the caravan of martyrs which began 62 years ago. [Words indistinct] the Palestinian state, with the bombs and guns of the Palestinian revolutionaries and the will of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the Arab nation.

PFLP'S HABASH ADDRESSES BEIRUT RALLY ON JERUSALEM DAY

JN171626 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1235 GMT
17 Aug 79 JN

[Speech by George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, at a rally held in Beirut on the occasion of Jerusalem Day--live]

[Excerpts] Brother struggler Abu 'Ammar, brother leaders of the Lebanese National Patriotic Movement, brother religious scholars, brothers:

In the face of the Zionist schemes, which have become more impudent, fierce and arrogant after As-Sadat's treason; in the face of these schemes which are aimed at a final consecration of Zionist sovereignty over all Palestinian territory; in the face of these schemes which are finally and impudently aimed against Egypt and at the consecration of Zionist settlements in every Palestinian region; in the face of these schemes which are aimed at obliterating the Arab and Islamic landmarks of Jerusalem and all Palestinian territory; in the face of these schemes which are aimed at obliterating the Palestinian national personality; in the face of these schemes there came the Iranian revolution's call, the call of Ayatollah Khomeyni [applause] as a new occasion to prove once again that we in the Palestinian revolution, in light of the justice of our cause, depend on various progressive and Islamic forces in the Arab world, in the region and in the whole world.

These forces, together with our rifles, our Palestinian unity and our masses' readiness for struggle, will enable us to impose the Palestinian people's will on their land and homeland so that Jerusalem can return to being Arab, so that Palestine will return to being Arab in land, Jerusalem and people. [applause]

We in the Palestinian revolution realize full well the seriousness of the situation through which the revolution is now passing, especially after As-Sadat's treason. We know very well that we are facing a scheme of complete annihilation of the Palestinian revolution, on Lebanese territory in particular. We know very well that there is a Zionist decision to annihilate the Palestinian revolution and that this decision is supported by U.S. imperialism with all its might. We also know that there are explicit and implicit reactionary forces that support this decision. But at the same time, we know that scientifically we possess weapons to enable us not only to stand fast but also to continue the revolutionary march so as to achieve all the aims of this march over all Palestinian territory. In the face of this critical situation, first we have belief in the justice of our cause and then we have the moral weapon through which the Vietnamese people and the Iranian people achieved their victory over imperialism and its agents. We in the Palestinian revolution are determined to protect the revolution and rifle regardless of the extent of sacrifices, pains, tears and blood resulting from our steadfastness.

Despite As-Sadat's treason, we are now waging our battle not only through 3 million Palestinians, but also through the masses of our Palestinian people and the masses of our Lebanese people in 'Akkar, Tripoli, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Bint Jubayl and every holy village in the south. It is true that so far the Palestinian revolution has not achieved an Arab Hanoi on which it depends to continue the battle, but we and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement can be proud that we have achieved a moral Hanoi for the Palestinian revolution so as to take support from it in carrying on with its march.

Scientifically we also possess a new weapon--I hope that my words will not be misunderstood--offered by the Iranian revolution in support of the Palestinian revolution and cause. This new force is the one that will confront the peoples of all the Islamic states with their holy duties toward Jerusalem, Palestine and the safeguarding of the Arab and Islamic historical landmarks of Jerusalem and Palestine. It is our duty in the Palestinian revolution to know very well how to benefit from this basic weapon.

We know very well, of course, that despite the disgraceful official Arab impotence, the Arab masses' potentials will one day burst forth. Eventually, the present situation in Lebanon will extend further to include several Arab countries. The revolution will then be able to stand fast and continue the march supported by this Islamic, Arab and progressive revolutionary sea. We must not forget that while waging this hard battle we are strategically and basically supported by all the progressive forces in the world, foremost of which are the socialist bloc and the Soviet Union. [applause]

Before I conclude, I must pause at the issue of the south and our duties regarding this issue. What is happening now in the south, O world and all Arabs? Week after week and month after month the people in southern Lebanon are actually exposed to continuous blows. We should not keep silent from now on about the disgraceful Arab impotence regarding this battle. [applause] The Lebanese Nationalist Movement held a press conference some time ago in Sidon, I believe, at which it submitted its demands. As a reader I studied these demands. They were a central field hospital costing \$5 million, I think 50 dispensaries and 50 houses. I really tried to imagine the cost of all these demands. I wish the Nationalist Movement had submitted the estimated cost of these things, as it did regarding the field hospital. The cost of all these demands cannot exceed \$100 million, according to my estimation. Let us say \$200 million. Do you know the Arab countries' oil revenues? You must know these figures. The Arab countries produce at least 15 million barrels of oil a day. You know that an Arab country has rewarded imperialism and increased its production to 9.5 million barrels. Add to this Iraq, Algeria [radio goes off air for remainder of speech].

'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO WASHINGTON PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE

JN181853 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

["Text" of message by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, addressed on 18 August to the first Palestinian conference currently being held in Washington]

[Text] Brother and sister members of the Palestinian conference that is currently being held in the United States: Revolutionary greetings. It is a good occasion for the representatives of our Palestinian Arab people who are residing in the United States to convene a meeting of their various organizations and factions. They are expressing, through this conference, their true unity and their organized work for the holy cause of Palestine.

You know the important position our cause occupies today on the Arab and international levels. You also know what this cause is achieving within the United States. All the victories it is achieving are undoubtedly the fruit of the efforts and sacrifices of the faithful members of our nation and our Palestinian Arab people.

These past days have clearly revealed the intransigent and completely biased stand adopted by the present U.S. administration in its support of the Israeli aggressors. This stand is a continuation of the previous U.S. administration's policy that created the Israeli entity [words indistinct] and supported it with money and weapons since its establishment. Moreover, President Carter himself supervised the recent Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. treaty and (?guaranteed) it with \$13 billion worth of weapons, most of which goes to the Zionist enemy, who uses them against our Lebanese and Palestinian people in the Lebanese camps, villages and towns. At the same time, the enemy increases its terrorist acts against our steadfast people inside the occupied territory, including the attempts of [words indistinct] Camp David to impose the self-rule plot on our people, who have strongly rejected it.

The many facts of our revolution, the justice of our cause, the Zionist enemy's racism and aggressiveness, and the extent to which U.S. policy is linked to this enemy and the amount of support offered it by the U.S. administration are unknown to the majority of the American people with whom you are living. It is your urgent duty to convey the truth to the U.S. citizen so that we will gain more friends.

Brothers and sisters: Our cause is passing through a critical stage that requires us to double our efforts to consolidate our national unity and to escalate our struggle in every manner against the Zionist enemy in order to achieve our objectives of returning to our homeland and liberating and establishing our national independent state on our soil. While congratulating you in my name and on behalf of all your PLO brother members, I wish you and your conference success and affirm to you that your brother revolutionaries are scoring heroic deeds and splendid revolutionary gains daily. This revolution is here to stay and triumph. Long live free Arab Palestine. Glory and immortality for our innocent martyrs! Revolution until victory!

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat.

VOP: YOUNG RESIGNATION INCREASES BLACK SUPPORT FOR PLO

JN191611 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1140 GMT 19 Aug 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] World reaction to Andrew Young's resignation and its effects in the United States, especially among black forces, has brought about an important turning point in Palestinian attempts to convey to the U.S. society the true nature of the Palestinian issue. The U.S. society has always been an invincible fortress of Zionist influence, which has manipulated the American mentality.

The Andrew Young resignation, which rocked U.S. society, cannot be dissociated from the hard and diligent Palestinian effort to open a wide gate in the core of American life. Although our view of Young's resignation has not gone beyond considering him a supporter of our position and viewpoint, we consider his removal from his post--due to a stand that differed from the U.S. administration's view of the Palestinian issue--as a reason to ask U.S. society: What kind of issue is it that costs a sympathizer an important and sensitive post inside the U.S. administration? The question is not purely a propagandistic one. It is a vital political issue, which has resulted in some palpable facts.

The black force has crystallized a clearer and more open stand, which calls for an open mind in listening to the PLO's point of view. This is considered the beginning for further backing and political support for the Palestinian people's issue and struggle, added to that offered by a sector of the black forces which has shown such support through its close friendship with the PLO. The Palestinian ambition to convey the true story of the Palestinian issue to the U.S. heart is unlimited. It does not stop at certain levels or sections inside U.S. society, but goes beyond that, until the time comes when the Palestinian truth prevails and finds those who will listen and interact. This ambition is not an illusion.

AT-TARAZI SEES U.S. PRO-PALESTINIAN TREND

JN180849 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0818 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

[Text] New York, 18 August--PLO observer at the United Nations Zuhdi at-Tarazi has announced that there are speculations that indicate changes in the U.S. stand, not on the PLO per se, but on the Palestinian people's rights. He explained, however, that so far there are no indications that the United States is on its way to recognizing the Palestinian people's rights. In an exclusive statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in New York, Mr at-Tarazi said: There are two trends in the United States regarding solution of the Middle East issue. Some call for imposing a solution to the problem via the bilateral agreement and for supplying Israel and Egypt with huge amounts of weapons. The other trend, however, looks forward to the establishment of peace in the Middle East by affirming the need to realize the Palestinian people's rights.

Mr at-Tarazi ridiculed reports that the Israeli intelligence spied on his meeting with outgoing U.S. delegate Andrew Young. He said the telephone system between the PLO Office in New York and all other quarters has always been under electronic U.S. surveillance.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT ON ANDREW YOUNG'S RESIGNATION

JN171601 Doha QNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 17 Aug 79 JN

[Text] London, 17 August--Citing what it described as sources close to the U.S. State Department, today's ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT says that the U.S. State Department agreed to the meeting between Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, and the PLO UN observer, Zuhdi at-Tarazi, and that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance knew about the meeting. The paper quoted these sources as saying that the U.S. Government decided to make Andrew Young a scapegoat in order to improve its relations with Israel and placate the Zionist lobby.

The sources said that the U.S. State Department, in accordance with White House instructions, encouraged the Arab countries to submit to the UN Security Council a new draft stressing UN Resolution 242 and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights in order to pave the way for a dialog between the United States and the PLO. The sources stressed to the paper that Andrew Young's recent moves and his meeting with Zuhdi at-Tarazi at the house of 'Abdallah al-Bisharat, Kuwait UN permanent representative, was in implementation of these instructions. The sources added that for reasons unknown, Israel's UN permanent representative was informed about what happened in the meeting and that Israel exploited the information to make a great fuss. This led the U.S. State Department to declare that the Young-At-Tarazi meeting was a personal initiative outside the department's knowledge. The same sources added that from the very beginning, Young agreed to be the scapegoat but threatened to expose the secrets of the situation if he was submitted to Zionist pressure.

KUWAIT

AS-SIYASAH, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM COMMENT ON YOUNG RESIGNATION

LD180956 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Most of the local papers in their commentaries today deal with the case of U.S. permanent delegate to the United Nations Andrew Young and denounce the U.S. official stand on the developments of this case.

AS-SIYASAH writes that "the correct definition for President Carter is that he is President in America, but with his seat of government in Israel," and it explains "that what politically controls America is not just the U.S. national interest, but the Zionist influence and the influence of the State of Israel."

The paper says that Young's case gives the impression "of not being in the interest of the Israelis, even if they wholly succeed politically." It adds that the American people "though they have held back their feelings will not be pleased with what has occurred, and the U.S. President knows that his acceptance of Young's resignation was because of Israel's influence and the influence of the American Jews, who are strongly represented in the financial and information circles."

AS-SIYASAH says that what the Jews are now doing in America is exactly what they did in Germany before Hitler came to power and during it. It adds that the day will come when the American presidency will be occupied by "a new Hitler whom we expect to keep the Jews hands away from the supreme interests of America in order for it to behave humanely and in a balanced manner toward the international issues of a tragic nature, such as the Palestinian question."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM deals with the question of the reelection of President Jimmy Carter. It predicts that Carter will not be returned to the White House "basing it on a broad conviction that the Zionist domination over the United States has decided not to allow the U.S. President to be reelected to the presidency so that he will not be free to act during his second term."

The paper underlines the connection between this question and the case of U.S. delegate to the United Nations Andrew Young and wonders whether this case will become Jimmy Carter's "watergate." It says that Zionism has exhausted its interest in Carter's present term and desires nothing more from him personally.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Concludes its editorial by saying that Young's case must "be and we should make it a blessing, not a curse, and we should exploit it in the American and international arenas immediately and with all the strength available."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM COMMENTS ON U.S. MIDEAST POSITION AT UN

LD191106 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 19 August--Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM comments on the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East question. It writes: It is now evident that the United States will oppose the draft resolution on Palestine at the UN Security Council, because of its complete capitulation to Zionism. The paper adds, the United States cannot depart from the framework drawn for it by Israel. Hence, it is certain that Washington will veto the draft resolution if it is submitted to the council, it says.

For this reason, AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM adds, the intermediaries are actively working to prevent an Arab-American confrontation by insuring the withdrawal of the draft resolution or postponement of its discussion until some future time.

A postponement of confrontation with the United States, it adds, is in fact no more than postponing the facing of facts. The paper then calls for action so that we may solve our problems ourselves and act in a serious manner so that, at least, we can secure the passage of a resolution at the UN Security Council.

PDRY

MAHMUD SA'ID AL-MADHI APPOINTED NEW FINANCE MINISTER

LD161538 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD/EA

[Summary] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the council of ministers, today decreed the appointment of Mahmud Sa'id al-Madhi as finance minister and the republic's controller [Ar Muhafiz] to the IMF and the Arab monetary fund with immediate effect.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT HAQ ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD191130 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Pakistani president, Gen Mohammed Ziaul Haq, arrived in Jidda this afternoon on a 3-day visit to the kingdom during which he will perform the minor pilgrimage and visit the prophet mosque in Mecca.

He was welcomed on his arrival by His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud Abd al-Muhsin, deputy amir of Mecca; Lt Gen Mansur ash-Shu'aybi, commander of the western region; an official of the royal protocol department; and the Pakistani ambassador to the kingdom.

COMMENTARY ATTACKS 'WORLD ZIONISM' FOR STOPPING PEACE EFFORTS

LD171538 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] It is astonishing that Zionist quarters in the United States of America have stirred up all this fuss merely because the U.S. delegate to the United Nations had a meeting with Palestinian observer Zuhdi at-Tarazi. What is more astonishing is that this clamor has been turned into a form of open (?hostility) against the U.S. administration to achieve a collection of previously (?known) targets and which we believe should be referred to.

World Zionism continuously plans campaigns and selects suitable times and also suitable victims to spoil any official U.S. steps in the correct direction for peace. It is possible that the campaign is part of Zionist nervousness, which has been expressed by more than one Israeli official in the past 2 weeks, foremost of whom have been Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yadin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in the wake of news that there have been U.S.-Palestinian contacts to pave the way for mutual recognition by both sides as one of the steps toward achieving peace.

It is not strange that the Zionist quarters went into a rage to offer Andrew Young's head as the price for U.S.-Israeli ties--quarters that do not accept that a major power such as the United States should act freely and should adopt decisions befitting its position in the world and in accordance with its interests in establishing peace in the Middle East region. [sentence as heard] What is more serious than this is that the storm has drawn the sympathy of some of the leading personalities in the Republican and Democratic parties, who have entered the battle of open pressure against U.S. determination, which is being exercised by the top administration officials from various positions, and which is headed by the United States of America as it is the only side that has proceeded with the present efforts to the stage it has now reached. Regardless of statements by some Democrats in the wake of this artificial storm, the results it is likely to produce will define the future of U.S. steps along the path of peace it has chosen for itself--a path which is not easy and which has supporters and opponents.

Strategic aims are not usually influenced by many incidental reactions, because people realized that the chances of success of the initial steps do not come about easily. For this reason, Washington, when it became convinced as a result of the sequence of events that the missing link in all the peace efforts is the participation of the PLO in the dialog, cautiously began to feel for the path toward this measure, not because it conflicts with Zionist dreams, stirs up many Zionist hostilities against the U.S. administration and because it diminishes the chance of the U.S. President's staying at the White House--as the Zionists themselves have been saying--but because the United States of America has begun to work to undo many noticeable points of weakness in the two Camp David agreements, after discovering that these two agreements do not represent an all-embracing framework of settlement, and after becoming convinced that the present form will not realize the desired peace. Moreover, many of the deep-rooted U.S. friendships will be liquidated as a result of the continuity of these gaps in the heart of the two agreements.

For these reasons, it is demanded from the U.S. administration that it should be more liberated from these Zionist (?bonds), starting by backing the conference due to start today in Washington among U.S. circles and a number of West Bank mayors, and ending with deepening the conviction of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and by translating them in a practical manner.

COMMENTATOR SUGGESTS CARTER PUNISHED FOR 'COURAGEOUS STEP'

LD181506 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Hashim Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] Once again would it be possible to say whether the resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, could be considered a triumph for the Zionist circles in the United States, or whether it reflects the degree of confusion surrounding the present contradictory stands regarding the peace process?

This question assumes in advance that there are two contradictory situations: They are, first: The existence of secret American efforts to get fully acquainted with the real stands of the Palestine Liberation Organization vis-a-vis the peace process, whether or not these efforts are being made directly or through other states or parties linked to the issue in an international effort to realize the hoped-for stability in the region.

The second situation reflects the desire that recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people should come about, but not with the speed the Arab countries want and the Palestine Liberation Organization hopes for. This would mean that the political pressures within the framework of the American system are not strong or intense enough to prevent the reelection of President Jimmy Carter and at same bring to the White House someone more sympathetic to Tel Aviv and more frightened of continuous Israeli preemptive actions toward the American administration, whose policy has been described as shifting in favor of the Palestinians.

It is clear that Young's departure from President Carter's administration is no ordinary matter, is not merely the resignation, or securing the resignation, of an official who has committed a grave misdemeanor, but it is a matter linked to the future of the American presidency as a whole and a prejudgment of the next president, whether this president is Jimmy Carter or one of the two nominees of the opposing parties in the American system, a prejudgment which will restrict the ability of the American administration to exercise its own right to adopt a decision from an American point of view, without Israel's advance knowledge and without having to weigh up the expected reaction.

The question that imposes itself now is: Is this Zionist campaign to destroy President Carter's popularity with the American people and to suggest the need to elect someone else intended as a punishment for his achievement of the first courageous step in the peace process, which has ended with the rapid steps toward normalization with Egypt and opened the door of dialog toward realizing so-called self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza? This question and this possibility are significant for one reason, namely, that Israel does not want full and complete peace, and cannot take the consequences in one step. For this reason, in its view, what the American President has achieved is considered a sufficient dose, and it cannot take another. Also world Zionism views his remaining at the White House from its own viewpoint, because it wants more time to exploit the first step.

ISLAMIC BANK TO FINANCE MOROCCO'S OIL IMPORTS

LD191244 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jidda--An agreement was signed in Jidda today according to which the Islamic Bank for development will finance Morocco's crude oil imports to the value of \$5 million from the Saudi Petromin.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN ISSUE WITH CBS

LD182354 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2315 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kamshish, 18 August--President Anwar as-Sadat has once again affirmed that he sees no need for the PLO to take part in the autonomy talks at the present time. He added: "We only paved the way, and we placed the Palestinian issue on the right road toward realizing full autonomy."

The president said: "If the Palestinians choose to take part in the talks, on my part, I agree. And if they do not, then let it be, because I am not resolved on their participation in this delicate stage."

This was said in reply to questions by the representative of the U.S. CBS television network during As-Sadat's opening of a number of production projects at the village of Kamshish in Al-Manufiyyah province.

Asked his opinion of the resignation of Andrew Young, President as-Sadat said: "In truth I became very sad when I heard the news. Young has done his utmost to create a new image for the United States, the image which everyone of us would hope to see become complete, but he is very unlucky. We shall continue to remember him as a sincere man who devoted himself to creating a new image of the United States and of humanity."

The U.S. television representative asked him: What about Young's resignation, and As-Sadat said: No comment. We have explained our attitude in this connection, and we have no comment to make at all. And if there is possibility for the meeting of the United States with the Palestinians I would ask why they did not agree to attend the Cairo conference which was held at Mena House hotel when their flag was raised alongside the Israeli flag, and there they could make contact with the United States, Israel, Egypt and the United Nations."

In reply to another question, President as-Sadat said that Andrew Young was not wrong to talk to the PLO representative. President as-Sadat said that he feels that Young was 100 percent right to meet with Zuhdi at-Tarazi, the PLO representative at the United Nations.

AS-SADAT DELIVERS SPEECH TO TRADERS, BANKERS 17 AUG

NC181120 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] During his meeting with the members of banking associations and chambers of commerce in his village of Mit Abu al-Kawm last night, President Anwar as-Sadat said that we are passing through an important stage and a historic juncture that will not be repeated in Egypt's history. We are passing through a stage in which all of us must participate in rebuilding Egypt. We must draw a clear picture for the people, and we must look for solutions so that we may quickly proceed with achieving prosperity for the Egyptian people.

President as-Sadat then spoke about the positive and negative aspects of the 23 July 1952 revolution.

President as-Sadat said that building Egypt will not be done through foreign aid or the effort of the government alone, but with the hands of the Egyptians themselves. Social security must be provided to every Egyptian, because the state must guarantee the individual his dignity, security and safety under the banner of the sovereignty of the law and without detention camps. He also said that those who are exploiting the people must be dealt with severely.

President as-Sadat said that martial law, which has not been used since he took office, will be abolished after the second phase of Israel's withdrawal to the international borders. The presence of martial law, he said, is a kind of precaution, particularly since there are those at home who, influenced from abroad, want to exploit the freedom prevailing in our country.

President as-Sadat then discussed the Arab situation. He said that we must face the challenge and confront the hatred and bitterness against Egypt. He described the rejectionist Arab capitals as totally bankrupt. He also denounced Saudi Arabia's attempts to starve the Egyptian people. He said we will answer them by building ourselves with our hands and open minds.

Concluding his speech, President as-Sadat said we must raise our heads and look at them from above.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON RECENT ARRESTS, RESOLUTION 242

NC181405 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1243 GMT on 18 August broadcasts a recording of the 48-minute speech Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat delivered to chamber of commerce and banking association members at his village of Mit Abu al-Kawm on 17 August.

As-Sadat begins his speech by saying Egypt has reached the stage where everyone should participate in its reconstruction. He then reviews the history of the Egyptian people's struggle for freedom from foreigners, the monarchy and political parties and says Egypt should have begun the rebuilding process in 1957, with all sectors of the people discussing their views on rebuilding. Instead, it was thought that time could be saved by concentrating power in the hands of one or a few persons. Admitting that he used to support totalitarian and dictatorial rule, As-Sadat says he used to be impressed with Soviet methods. Then, he says, he was surprised that Brezhnev went to West Germany to sign agreements for importing modern technology. Then Soviet agriculture failed, and the USSR began to import food from the United States.

As-Sadat goes on to say that under the American system, enough food is produced to meet U.S. requirements and export to the world, and that it would be criminal for Egypt not to learn from this example.

Saying that he wants every Egyptian to have social insurance, As-Sadat says that if necessary he will impose a special tax for this purpose.

Praising the role of the German banks, chambers of commerce and industry in supporting individuals and building prosperity in Germany, As-Sadat asks his audience to do the same thing.

Speaking of the martial law regulations in effect in Egypt, which he asserts he has never used, As-Sadat says that martial law will no longer be necessary after Israel withdraws to the international border with Egypt. Asserting that the martial law is only a precaution against those who try to exploit democracy, As-Sadat says: "We must be alert, and we must not take things easy, particularly because there are some here who, influenced by outsiders, want to exploit freedom and democracy to carry out acts of sabotage and commit acts of treason and treachery against the country. I have asked the organs here--the People's Assembly--to give the people a complete picture of these hostile persons, some of whom live abroad in Paris and London. I asked these organs to disclose their names and contacts. They have their contacts at home. A day or 2 ago, a relatively large group was arrested and their case is in the hands of the prosecution. They were arrested for committing hostile acts. The court will issue its verdict. I cannot say anything as long as the case is in the hands of the court. What I want to say, however, is that the enemies of this country, particularly the dilapidated Arab regimes around us, will not keep quiet or give up easily."

As-Sadat continues: "There is a challenge. There is hatred and bitterness against Egypt. You have heard of the great current battle resulting from the resignation of Andrew Young, the U.S. chief delegate to the United Nations, following his meeting with a Palestinian delegate. All became furious with him. What is the entire story? They [the Arabs] want a new resolution or a resolution that would add something to Resolution 242 in favor of the Palestinians. What new resolution would equal one-tenth of one percent of what has been achieved at Camp David? They want a resolution according to which the PLO would recognize the existence of Israel and Resolution 242 in return for the establishment of a Palestinian state. What have we done then? We have done more than all this, and we are talking now about how to implement autonomy for the next 5 years. We also say that 2 years before the end of this transitional period, the Palestinians should sit down to determine their future and that they will be entitled to the veto right. This is what has been agreed upon at Camp David. Can they get these results at the Security Council? Impossible. These are stupid acts indicating their bankruptcy."

Asserting that all the rejectionist Arab capitals, including, regrettably, Riyadh, are speaking of starving the Egyptian people, As-Sadat says Egyptians must answer them by building Egypt with their hands and minds.

In conclusion, As-Sadat tells his audience that Egypt must be made an island of peace, love and prosperity in answer to the rejectionists. He says that their responsibility is prosperity. He advises them to sweat for Egypt's sake, saying God will protect their work.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ISMAILIA 18 AUG

NC181457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1439 GMT 18 Aug 79 MC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 18 August--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Ismailia at 1450 today from Mit Abu al-Kawm accompanied by 'Uthman, the doyen of engineers and supervisor of food security projects.

The president will spend the last days of Ramadan in Ismailia, where he will continue his meetings with representatives from the peasants and the agricultural, technical and other trade unions.

Delivers Speech

NC190713 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat met in Ismailia last night with representatives of the Egyptian workers federation, agricultural cooperative societies and the agricultural trade union within the framework of the meetings the president is holding to explain the proposed constitutional amendments and debate the problems of food security and housing.

During the meeting, the president said that the martial and transitional laws, declared during the state of war, will be abolished as soon as Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai to the international border. The president called on all sectors of the people to participate in the major battle we are waging to achieve prosperity for Egypt so that the building of Egypt's prosperity will be the most eloquent answer to the childish attempts by the Arab rejectionist states to starve the Egyptian people.

The president emphasized that the building of prosperity cannot be done by the government or brought about through the foreign aid and loans, which are spent on the public sector. It can be achieved for Egypt by the Egyptian man through work and struggle to build his own prosperity.

During his meeting with representatives of the union of the chambers of commerce and industry in his village of Mit Abu al-Kawm yesterday, President as-Sadat called for taking the right path to rebuild Egypt and for following in the steps of the states, which have rebuilt and continue to rebuild themselves and are achieving further progress and advancement every day.

Further on Speech

NC191037 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat declared at his meeting with representatives of the agricultural societies and agricultural trade union that a higher council for food security should be formed in Egypt to draw up a national plan for securing food in Egypt and exporting the surplus. He added that a book will be published to include all the debates conducted with representatives of various bodies and trade unions this month to serve as a guideline for this plan.

He said that Egypt should be rebuilt and that the government or any other authority cannot assume this alone: All Egyptians should take part, because Egypt can only be rebuilt by its citizens.

Discussing the Arab situation, the president said: The rejectionist states cannot achieve any peace or war without Egypt and its power. Without Egypt, they are nothing in this world, they must be aware of their size.

The president added: Some Arabs have imagined, after their treasuries overflowed with petrodollars at the expense of the blood of the Egyptians who crossed the canal, that they could buy Egypt's principles and starve Egypt in order to force it to yield to the policy of the small ones. They have challenged us and we must confront such a challenge.

More on Ismailia Talk

NC191410 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1304-GMT on 19 August broadcasts a recording of the 37-minute speech made by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat during his meeting in Ismailia with members of agricultural workers trade unions, agromomists trade unions, agricultural cooperatives and agrarian reform societies on 18 August.

As-Sadat begins by telling his audience that all Egyptians must solve Egypt's problems together, with each citizen contributing. He says that in the past Egypt made the mistake of ignoring agriculture and concentrating on industry. It is time to correct that mistake. Egypt is beginning to draw up plans to increase production, while states around it depend on police rule and detention camps. Egyptians, thank God that Egypt is a land of peace and a single family. The only thing missing is the organization of efforts.

As-Sadat says that what concerns him today and the reason this meeting has been convened is to find a starting point. He tells his listeners that the state will provide water and roads, and that what will be required from them is human effort. Asserting that some Arab rulers thought they could buy Egypt's ethics and principles with the petrodollars obtained at the cost of the blood of the sons of Egypt, As-Sadat says Egypt has something better than oil--the land, the man, ethics and values. Unlike oil, which can be depleted, land continues to produce.

Repeating that it is necessary to find a starting point, As-Sadat says he has asked the prime minister to complete the necessary studies as soon as possible. He says he looks forward to the day when he will see the face of Egypt become green through the love, nobility and strength of the sons of Egypt. Without Egypt, he says, the rejectionist states can wage neither war nor peace nor accomplish anything else in the world.

He then says it is necessary to establish a higher council for food security to plan food production.

As-Sadat concludes his speech by telling his audience they must continue the battle waged by Egypt's sons and brothers so that the banners of love, strength, prosperity and happiness will be raised in Egypt.

PRIME MINISTER KHALIL, STRAUSS MEET, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC181247 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 August--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met at 1000 today with Ambassador Robert Strauss, personal envoy of U.S. President Carter and head of the U.S. delegation to the West Bank-Gaza autonomy talks. The meeting was attended by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, adviser to the assistant to the president for national security affairs Mr (Hunter) and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton.

Following the talks, which lasted over 2 hours, Strauss made a short statement in which he described his talks with Dr Mustafa Khalil as fruitful. During the talks, he said, they reviewed the progress made in the previous talks. Strauss added: We talked about the future, but I cannot make any statement before I meet this evening with President Anwar as-Sadat.

In answer to a question on the outcome of the meeting, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We only exchanged views and discussed all aspects of the present situation. Dr Khalil said that Strauss has not brought him any new proposals.

On the effect the resignation of the U.S. permanent delegate to the United Nations, Andrew Young, would have on the peace process, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that this resignation will not affect the peace process at all.

Replying to a question on the date of his visit to the United States, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the date has not been fixed yet.

Dr Mustafa Khalil concluded his statement by denying that he will meet again with Robert Strauss during Strauss' current visit to Egypt.

KHALIL DISCUSSES POSSIBLE HEADS OF STATE MEETING

NC181634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1441 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 August--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that the current tour of Robert Strauss, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy, was aimed at advancing the wheel of negotiations on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. He said that Mr Strauss was exerting praiseworthy efforts in this respect to achieve this aim.

In a special statement to MENA the prime minister pointed out that Mr Strauss' tour was designed for an exchange of views on the current talks, especially since another round of talks would begin in Alexandria tomorrow on the technical committees level.

Asked whether today's meeting with Mr Strauss dealt with Palestinian participation in the negotiations, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the discussion did not deal with the issue of Palestinian participation in the negotiations at present.

Asked whether he expected meeting of the United States, Egyptian and Israeli heads of state to discuss disagreements regarding the autonomy negotiations, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that when it became clear that the matter required the adoption of decisions that were difficult to take at the present level, then it would be necessary to elevate the talks to a higher level, which is the level of the heads of state, in order to take such decisions as to enable the negotiations to continue.

Asked about the nature of the topics that could be discussed at the level of heads of state, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that there were many subjects on which there would be disagreement.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK CONFERS WITH AMBASSADOR STRAUSS

NC181113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1057 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 August--At 1230 today Vice President Husni Mubarak met at At-Tahirah Palace with Ambassador Robert Strauss, the personal envoy of president Jimmy Carter and the head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy talks.

The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying Mr Strauss, Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Dr Ashraf Ghurbal and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton.

Palestinian Autonomy Discussed

NC181315 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 August--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that he and U.S. Presidential Envoy Robert Strauss discussed several important subjects that aim at advancing the wheel of peace in the Middle East area.

The vice president said that they also discussed the issue of Palestinian autonomy and the latest developments in the current efforts to amend UN Resolution 242.

As-Sadat Meeting

NC182130 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] At 2030 tonight President Anwar as-Sadat received Robert Strauss, President Carter's personal envoy and head of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. The meeting was attended by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

After the meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes, President as-Sadat said that he was seizing this opportunity to express his gratitude to President Carter for sending us our friend Robert Strauss.

Addressing reporters, the president said that a few days ago his intention was to send Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to Washington for a meeting with President Carter and Robert Strauss, but President Carter has been kind enough to send Robert Strauss to the area.

The president also said that he discussed with Strauss the message that he had intended to send to President Carter, as well as all the new developments since the last meeting in Alexandria. He added that he exchanged views with Strauss on the entire issue and that the views were identical on most of the topics discussed. He also said he hopes that the peace momentum will continue in the area, and that Strauss will visit Egypt from time to time.

Strauss Departs

NC191046 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 August--Robert Strauss, special envoy of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Middle East and head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy discussions, left Cairo today for Israel at the end of a brief visit to Egypt, during which he met with President as-Sadat, Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

Strauss was seen off at the airport by U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

AUTONOMY TALKS' WORKING GROUPS MEET IN ALEXANDRIA

NC191952 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The meetings of the two working groups stemming from the autonomy negotiations, which include representatives of Egypt, the United States and Israel, began in Alexandria today at the ambassadorial level.

The two working groups will continue to discuss both the subjects that were referred to them, as well as what was agreed upon during the autonomy talks held in Haifa.

After the Israeli delegation arrived in Alexandria, the two working groups began their meetings by holding a meeting of the heads of the three delegations. The two groups then continued their discussions in a session that included all members of the delegation.

Our correspondent has learned that during these meetings, which will last 3 days, the working groups will prepare the topics pertaining to the holding of elections in the West Bank and Gaza and to the jurisdiction and powers of the governing authority that will be elected. These points will be discussed in the sixth round of the autonomy negotiations, which will be held at the ministerial level in Alexandria on 9 September.

KHALIL GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-AHRAM ON AUTONOMY TALKS

NC190810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0722 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 August--Dr Mustafa Khalil, prime minister and foreign minister and head of the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy discussions for Palestinians, has affirmed the Egyptian position that Arab Jerusalem should be an electoral constituency within the framework of the Palestinian autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The prime minister and foreign minister also affirmed that Egypt will not give up its position that Jerusalem is an electoral constituency for three reasons:

1. Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and the Arab territories occupied in 1967;
2. The overwhelming majority of the people in Arab Jerusalem are Arabs;
3. Although Israel regards Jerusalem as a holy place, Arab Jerusalem is also a holy place for the Islamic world.

In a special interview published in Al-AHRAM today, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the United States has not informed Egypt of any draft resolution it proposes to present to the Security Council for amending Resolution 242.

On the future of the Palestinian autonomy, Khalil said that the powers of the Israeli military government will be transferred to the civilian administration and, in no more than 3 years, the self-government will negotiate the future of the West Bank and Gaza.

About the importance of the current visit by Robert Strauss, the U.S. President's Middle East envoy, Dr Mustafa Khalil stressed that Strauss' visit constitutes a new momentum for the discussions since he is seeking to bring views closer together and is eager to achieve positive results for these talks.

About the level he views as appropriate for the autonomy talks, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the negotiations are currently conducted at three levels: First, at the level of heads of delegations and then the meetings at the working teams level at the request of the main delegations. He added that the working teams draw up the necessary details of the guidelines drawn up by the higher negotiation committee.

If differences in views arise, the matter is referred to a higher level; namely, that of the heads of states or whoever can issue a decision by which the negotiating delegation will abide. Therefore, the call for raising the level of talks does not imply the suspension of negotiations or a request for convening a summit conference at present. When we arrive at a stage requiring a decision or a resolution, it would then be preferable to hold a summit conference. This is what happened at the meetings between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and what will happen at the Haifa meeting, a matter agreed upon in principle.

Answering a question on whether the current discussions require a return to a tripartite summit, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: We have not reached this stage although several issues exist. There was time in Haifa to discuss only the elections procedures. So far there has been no time to discuss the jurisdictions of autonomy. In Alexandria today, the committees will discuss details of the subjects discussed in Haifa, as well as the jurisdictions of the authority to be elected.

He added: If differences in views arise and we cannot resolve them, it will then be necessary to refer the matter to a higher level.

The prime minister explained that the aim of the current negotiations is to define the electoral procedures and the jurisdictions of the autonomy councils. Later these councils will assume the self-rule and the powers of the military government and the Israeli civilian administration in the West Bank and Gaza, and during a period not to exceed 3 years the self-rule government will negotiate the final status of the West Bank, and Gaza; namely, the right to self-determination.

Dr Mustafa Khalil denied that the Camp David agreement includes a clause defining an option to join either Jordan or Israel. He said that the people will define their status after 5 years by negotiating with the other parties, and any agreement among these parties will be put to a popular referendum in the West Bank and Gaza.

Dr Mustafa Khalil defined the basic principles necessary for the elections in the West Bank and Gaza regarding who will have the right to vote, the electoral constituencies and who will supervise the elections.

He said that these principles also include the right to appeal the exclusion of voters' names, election procedures and the omission or exclusion of the names of some candidates. The elections should be free and in accordance with the concept and spirit of Camp David, including the Palestinians' right to free expression.

Asked if Egypt will insist on Arab Jerusalem being among the constituencies in which nominations and elections must take place, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that it will, because Resolution 242 is clear on such things as inadmissibility of acquisition of land by force and withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967. East Jerusalem was occupied in the 1967 war and annexed later by a decision of the Israeli Government. He said: We do not recognize the decision to annex Arab Jerusalem or its legality. During the negotiations, I told Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg and (?Tamir)--one of whom told me that Jerusalem has been sacred to Israel and to the Jews since the days of Abraham-- I told them that Abraham was the ancestor of the Muslims, Christians, Jews and the Arabs.

If we are basing our talk on religious claims, then he is our ancestor. Also on this basis, Arab Jerusalem was part of the West Bank, on the basis of the status quo, the inhabitants of this part of Jerusalem are Arabs, and we cannot deprive them of their voting rights by a decision from one side which, according to the UN Charter, has no legitimate right to adopt such a decision.

Asked if those who left Palestine have the right to nomination in the elections, the prime minister said: We differentiate between the post-1967 emigres [nazihin] and the earlier refugees. He said that the Camp David agreement stipulates that the post-1967 emigres have the right to return to their homeland.

On Egypt's attitude toward the PLO, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the PLO has declared its rejection of the agreement and refusal to participate in the current discussions. Therefore, there is no reason to invite it after it has openly refused to participate.

Asked if the PLO can participate in the discussions if a resolution is issued in the PLO's interest, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: The Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza are invited to participate in the negotiations. As for the Palestinians outside the West Bank and Gaza, the approval of the parties to the negotiations must be obtained for their participation in the negotiations. The issuance of a solution in favor of PLO participation requires the approval of all parties.

The prime minister pointed out that the two Camp David agreements are based on Resolutions 242 and 338 and add other possibilities to them.

Asked if in the event the UN Security Council issues a resolution, a new summit should be held to approve the resolution, the prime minister replied that this is a completely new situation. He emphasized that Egypt favors any resolution issued in the interest of the Palestinians.

The prime minister concluded his interview by pointing out that the Camp David agreement will lead the Palestinians to a situation that will achieve their aspirations. However, a differentiation must be made between two things:

1. Is the PLO the only spokesman for the Palestinians?
2. Those who speak in the name of the Palestinians during this phase are the Palestinian Arabs living in the West Bank and Gaza.

He said: We see that during the first transitional period, those who should represent the Palestinians are the Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, according to the Camp David agreement, and any other Palestinians by agreement of the parties [concerned]. But if a new situation emerges, that would depend on the developments resulting from the adoption [of such a resolution].

PRESIDENT HUSAYN ORDERS FINANCIAL AID FOR AMNESTIED PRISONERS

JN182049 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 August--President Saddam Husayn has given instructions that financial assistance be given to the prisoners who have been released in accordance with the amnesty laws decreed by the RCC the day before yesterday.

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR 'NATIONAL ASSEMBLY' TO BE HELD

JN191410 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 19 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 August--Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister, has announced that the political leadership in Iraq is currently studying the question of holding general elections in order to establish a National Assembly. This will be carried out very soon, he said.

'Aziz also announced that the decision to release prisoners included all political prisoners in Iraq. The decision, he said, covered 725 prisoners, including more than 400 prisoners connected with the incidents in the north, 300 of different political trends and 24 communists. He added that there is not a single political prisoner left in Iraq with the exception of those convicted for espionage and in connection with the recent conspiracy against the party and the revolution.

Tariq 'Aziz announced this at a press conference here today attended by correspondents from Arab and foreign papers and news agencies.

'Aziz said that the revolution wants to give all those who adopted hostile stands a new chance to prove their loyalty to the homeland, thus creating a politically relaxed domestic atmosphere. The decision, he stressed, shows that the Iraqi revolution is strong and is confident of its future. It also shows that this is not a new approach but a natural extension of the previous phase.

'Aziz said that the leadership of the Iraqi Communist Party, which is abroad at present, is invited to a dialog with the leadership of the National Progressive Front. It is up to the Communist leadership to act in accordance with the concepts governing relations within the National Progressive Front, he added. 'Aziz pointed out that the National Progressive Front has not issued a decision expelling the Communist Party from the front.

'Aziz emphasized that the nondisclosure of the quarter which was closely linked with the recent plot was prompted by the desire to insure the minimum requirements for the confrontation against the Zionist enemy as agreed at the Baghdad summit. He said that this quarter was in direct contact with the plotters in the planning, financing and implementation. He said there can be no leniency for a plotter who contacts foreign quarters in order to serve the plans of imperialism and Zionism.

'Aziz stressed the importance of adhering to the program of struggle against the peace treaty between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist entity, saying that if the parties concerned adhere to the program agreed upon, the main principles set forth by the Baghdad summit would remain and Iraq would continue its efforts in that direction. However, if other stands emerged and the concerned parties adopted other stands, then that would be a different story.

Regarding the situation in the Arab Gulf, 'Aziz emphasized that Iraq would like to stress one central issue: the Arabism of the Gulf and the need to keep the Gulf area from any kind of foreign influence. He added that Iraq wants the area to be completely independent of imperialist and political influence. 'Aziz also said that Iraq considers the three islands [Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa] to be Arab and believes that a friend must deal with the Arab nation from the position of friendship in every way and on all levels.

Tariq 'Aziz said that Lebanon is considered part of the Arab homeland. It has its own characteristic [Khususiyah], which should be respected. However, this characteristic should not be at the expense of Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation. He added that principles and Iraq's interests require that Lebanon be united, secure and stable.

The deputy prime minister affirmed that the Palestinian presence in Lebanon and in every other Arab land is legitimate, because the Palestinian people are not a foreign people. He said that Iraq is ready to exert any effort required to establish a balanced relationship between Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people. Iraq has already exerted such efforts and will continue to do so.

Tariq 'Aziz emphasized that the situation in southern Lebanon constitutes a grave danger to Lebanon's security and sovereignty and to the Arab nation. He added that Iraq is ready to play a prominent role in any efforts exerted within the Arab framework to tackle the situation in the south.

Referring to Iraq's stand on the Western Sahara issue, Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq does not desire the establishment of small entities, but supports the Arab people's will in any part of the Arab homeland.

Tariq 'Aziz called on the Eritrean revolutionaries to pool their efforts and resources so that the revolution can achieve the right of self-determination.

Regarding Iraq's stand on amending Resolution 242, Tariq 'Aziz said: Iraq reaffirms the need to avoid giving legitimacy to the Zionist entity. It supports whatever leads to the restoration of any part of the occupied land, by politics or by war. The restoration of the occupied parts should not be done on the basis of direct or indirect recognition of the legitimacy of the Zionist usurpation of Palestine, which is strongly rejected by Iraq.

UN DELEGATE CALLS FOR UN OBSERVERS ON ISRAELI BORDER

NC191242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] Lebanon's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, disclosed today that Lebanon has called for the stationing of UN observers on the Lebanese-Israeli border, including that area of the border with Israel behind the positions of the border strip forces. Lebanon has demanded this on the basis of Security Council Resolution 450, which calls for revival of the Lebanese-Israeli armistice agreement, because recent developments have reduced the effectiveness of that resolution.

In an interview with ASH-SHARQ, Ambassador Tuwayni affirmed that efforts are being made to amend Resolution 450 to make it more effective in light of these developments.

SARKIS HOLDS CONTACTS AFTER INCIDENT IN NORTH

NC180730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has postponed his departure for Bayt ad-Din, scheduled for yesterday, and is holding contacts to tackle the situation which deteriorated suddenly in the Jubayl-al-Batrun area as a result of the incident in Al-Barbarah, in the north, in which four persons were killed and four others were wounded. This incident has caused renewed anxiety among officials who link it with previous incidents aimed at obstructing peace efforts.

President Ilyas Sarkis has decided to send letters to the Arab kings and presidents next week explaining conditions in Lebanon--the deteriorating situation in the south and the security situation in the interior.

VOL REPORTS BOMB BLAST AT WEST GERMAN EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

NC172105 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 17 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The chain of attacks on embassies and ambassadors in Western Beirut continues. After the attempt on the life of the Iraqi ambassador a few days ago, a bomb was planted tonight at the West German Embassy on Al-Hamra' street. It exploded a few minutes after 2100; the damage is unknown.

PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS CLASH WITH ISRAELI NAVY 18 AUG

JN191020 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab world 0530 GMT 19 Aug 79 JN

[Text] A spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Front has announced that one of its units carried out a sea battle against the Zionist enemy at dawn yesterday. Zionist spokesman reported the operation, which took place to the south of Ras an-Naaurah, and admitted that the fedayeen exchanged fire with Zionist enemy navy vessels. The Zionist spokesman added that the fedayeen used RPG's in the battle, during which three fedayeen were detained and a fourth was wounded and probably fell into the sea.

The Palestinian Liberation Front spokesman said citizens in Tyre reported that the enemy used flares during the battle and that enemy warplanes and helicopters as well as gunboats took part in the fighting.

The Palestine Liberation Front issued a statement yesterday saying that on the occasion of Jerusalem Day the Tal az-Za'tar unit clashed with the enemy navy after breaking the enemy seige around the Palestinian coast. The statement stressed that the Palestinian people will never yield to Zionist tyranny. The statement also included the fighters' names: 1st Lt Ghazi Khalil, commander of the unit; 1st Lt Hamzah Muhammad 'Isa, deputy commander of the unit; fighter Khalid Sabri Shahin, and fighter Muhammad Dhib Mansur.

UN SPOKESMAN ON MILITIA ACTIVITIES AGAINST UNIFIL

NC182105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The press spokesman of the UNIFIL Command in An-Naqrurah stated this evening that a group of border strip militia tried to besiege one of the positions of the Netherlands contingent in the south today. The contingent, he said, immediately fired warning shots in the direction of the militia group and took the necessary precautions to deal with the situation. As a result, the armed men were forced to withdraw from the area.

Another militia force opened heavy machinegun fire on a Netherlands position in the area. There were no casualties. The border militias then fired six mortar shells at the headquarters of the Netherlands contingent in the town of Haris and three shells on another Netherlands position. The Netherlands contingent made the necessary contacts to bring about a cease-fire and restore calm.

ISRAELI, RIGHTIST ARTILLERY SHELLS SOUTH 19 AUG

NC191415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] According to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in the south, Israeli artillery and the artillery of the border strip shelled Arnun, Al-'Ayshiyah and Jurmuq this morning. The shelling intensified at noon, covering also the Ar-Rayhan and Al-Kufur forests. Some fires broke out in Ar-Rayhan but no casualties were reported.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC191853 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli shelling of villages in the south today, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss made the following statement: This daily chain of hideous unbridled attacks launched by Israel on the villages in the south is a blot of shame on the foreheads of the world powers that are providing Israel with military and economic aid and supplying it with the latest weapons of annihilation and destruction while they seem unable to restrain Israel from continuing its daily barbaric attacks.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: Hell was raised because of a meeting between a courageous ambassador like Mr Andrew Young and the Palestinian representative to the United Nations. On the other hand, they [presumably the United States] have not moved to put an end to a continuing tragedy that is perpetrated by a criminal hand holding weapons that they supplied.

This suffering is the result of the yoke of the Israeli-Zionist blackmail.

VOL REPORTS HEAVY ISRAELI SHELLING IN SOUTH

NC200715 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 20 Aug 79 NC

[Text] In the south, Israel has shelled Palestinian armed positions while Israeli warplanes overflew the border area. The Israeli artillery fire was concentrated on 'Ayn Qinya where a ceremony was in progress in memory of Ba'th Party official 'Ali Muhammad Hilal Hadithah, who was assassinated a few days ago by members of the Progressive Socialist Party. As a result of the shelling, a number of citizens were wounded, some buildings were destroyed, the local power network and some roads were damaged.

The shelling then extended to the Qinya woods and the outskirts of Hasbayya. It was impossible to put out the numerous fires which broke out because of continued Israeli shelling.

Israeli forces took positions in Bayt Yahun and some villages near At-Tayyibah and Kfar Shuba. The UN forces there were placed on alert.

The areas of Ar-Rayhan, Al-Huruq, Qal'at Arnun, Kafr Tibnin, Yuhmur, Habbush, Bir az-Zahrani, and Al-Marfa' were the targets of Israeli artillery shelling until late last night.

ISRAELIS USE U.S. TIME FUSE SHELLS IN SOUTH

NC201126 Paris AFP in English 1120 GMT 20 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Aug, 20 (AFP)--For the first time, Israeli artillery used American-made time fuse shells last night in bombarding southern Lebanon, correspondents there reported today.

The shells reportedly are timed to burst 25 metres (yards) above the ground to wound a maximum number of exposed people.

The Israeli gunners also fired incendiary phosphorus shells, the newsmen said.

Six people were casualties, according to provisional reports reaching here. Targets were villages in the eastern and central sectors of southern Lebanon.

Hasbayya and surrounding villages at the foot of Mount Hermon in the southeast were pounded for four hours, correspondents said.

During the shelling, Israeli gunboats reportedly cruised off the Lebanese coast.

Artillery of the Lebanese leftist-Palestinian forces retaliated by shelling the Israeli-backed Christian enclaves of Marj 'Uyun and Qulay'ah, newsmen said.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ADDRESSES NATIONAL ACTION LEADERS

JN190948 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1945 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

[Text of speech by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to the national action leaders on 18 August in Khartoum]

[Text] Brother citizens, national action leaders, I greet you, brothers, in the name of your victorious 25 May revolution. I greet you, brothers, while we are forging ahead on the course of our revolution, continuing the struggle under its banner and making big sacrifices, even in blood, in order to achieve its most cherished objective-- the unity of the Sudanese nation and the integrity of Sudanese soil.

I greet you, brothers, while we are determined to relentlessly pursue the course of reconstruction and development in order to achieve prosperity soon, God willing, and to fight exploitation, greed, aimlessness, languidness, indifference, negligence and everyone who erroneously thought that the revolution, under legitimate constitutionality, has lost the weapon of decisiveness and the ability to take the initiative.

The revolution will prove to the masses that it is with them when it comes to immediate deterrence and decisive revolutionary action. We will defend legitimate constitutionality. Legitimate constitutionality has never condoned greed and exploitation, aimlessness and negligence. There have never been any loopholes in the legitimate constitutionality enabling the enemies to plot against the constitution and the revolution after all the gains and achievements it has accomplished for the masses of our people.

By pursuing the course of decisive revolutionary action, we are not starting a new phase but continuing with our revolution which, since its outbreak, has been facing challenges with decisive action and courageous initiative. Thus, we have faced and will continue to face all problems and difficulties as revolutionaries and brave men. In facing ourselves also, we will not condone failure and negative attitudes but expose them prior to eliminating them. This revolution will continue to have a brave leadership and rank and file which will not fail to point out negative attitudes and failures.

Popular will and legitimate constitutionality have entrusted me with the responsibility of leadership, and I have never betrayed this trust to cover up mistakes or put on a facade.

Popular will and legitimate constitutionality have entrusted me with the responsibility of leadership, and I have never betrayed this trust to avoid the responsibilities of the freedom of expression and the complications of change.

Popular will and legitimate constitutionality have entrusted me with the responsibility of leadership and I have never betrayed the trust by waiting for corrective actions to take place gradually or slowly or not take place at all.

It is my duty to act on behalf of the popular will and legitimate constitutionality to point out any mistakes and to demand immediate rectification. I have indeed raised my voice and it was heard by the Sudanese nation and the whole world. I pointed out the defects, errors and shortcomings in our political organization.

Covering up mistakes on the pretext that further improvement is impossible is sinful.

Our political organization fought its noblest battle when it led our people's struggle for national unity in the full sense--unity of the soil and common will; when it understood the responsibilities and requirements of national conciliation, despite the obstacles and errors faced; when it assumed the burden of economic and social development; when it acknowledged the principle of public authority by establishing popular local administration councils; when it took the step toward decentralization and when it worked, and it is still working, for regional government.

More important than that, our political organization has decided to apply the principle of the alliance of our people's working forces as an alternative to the clash of wills, fratricide, communal strife, and the disintegration of the one homeland and nation.

Our great political organization, which has played a great role, cannot be harmed by a pause or a setback. Mistakes made in the practice or use of methods cannot affect the substance or principles. What can harm the political organization is the lack of courage in tackling the negative aspects of practice and performance.

Ten years after the outbreak of the revolution, we are not pausing but are making a review. It is a review which means honor because it is a review of one's self. This review is dictated to us by our sense of revolutionary responsibility, national commitment, close and constant attachment to the masses and their aspirations, and full faith in the right of the masses to lead their march from a staging point free of barriers and obstacles.

Brother compatriots, leaders of national action: What the revolution has achieved so far is a step on the long road to contain challenges and difficulties--challenges of foreign plots, of regional ambitions in our country, or world economic problems, of development and reconstruction, of wealth and abundance which we are working hard to achieve, of modernization and development and their repercussions, of the great social revolution with all its impact and results, of popular participation in power which we are emphasizing, of the autonomy and its requirements, and of immigration and those taking refuge in our country--challenges involving fraternal countries which depend almost entirely on our resources, challenges of the daily problems and difficulties which the masses of our people are suffering from, challenges of expanding education and the base of employment, and in the rise in average consumption and the challenges involving the legitimate ambition of our masses for further consumption and more services. All these challenges cannot be coped with by executive decision alone, but primarily by constant and patient popular participation.

This is a role which you should perform through the organizations of the SSU and its branches. The basic SSU unit should be activated and should perform its role alongside the popular councils. The masses should be fully mobilized and completely aware in their efforts to fight greed, exploitation, irresponsibility and indifference. The masses should act as an instrument of development and revolutionization. They should watch new arrivals and strangers. They should expose exploiters and greedy people. They should perform their duties and demand their rights. They should activate their conferences and make their voices heard at the highest levels where their requests will be fulfilled and their recommendations respected.

The masses should purge their ranks of profiteers and opportunists who are trying to achieve personal interests through public service.

The SSU organizations in the districts must not isolate themselves from the rank and file but must help management in performing its duties and cooperate with the trade unions, without dispute or competition, to serve labor and the workers.

The role of the popular organizations is becoming more significant in this phase, because they represent the popular authority in tackling all negative aspects. The popular organizations are the forces of change and they represent the will of change toward the better and the more ideal. The factional organizations should assert the principle of participation in responsibly shouldering their burden and performing their duties. The factional organizations must perform their role within the political organization in the process of leadership of national action in order to achieve the goals of this national action. The achievement of the goals of national action is an affirmation of Sudan's unity and the unity of the Sudanese nation. These goals are oriented toward increasing production, providing abundance and consequently prosperity. We must apply the principle of public interest and not be biased in favor of the interests of certain groups and at the expense of other groups. We must realize and conscientiously participate in coping with the difficulties of the phase and the repercussions of the international economic situation. We must be prepared to cope with the new changes starting from now, because these new changes could lead to serious consequences if we do not start coping with them now, including the oil problem.

Brother compatriots, leaders of national action: We must embark on the path of revolutionary decisiveness. We cannot depend on executive decision alone; we must work among the masses so that they can take the initiative and give the executive decision the power of implementation and continuity in terms of the decision's effectiveness. While the executive branch should shoulder its responsibilities and fight greed, hoarding and smuggling for example, it is more important that the masses be mobilized and made aware, that they not acquiesce to pressure brought by greedy people, that they not help the greedy people exhaust the masses' resources, and that they uphold their rights in a manner even more decisive than the decisiveness of the executive decision.

This is your role as leaders of national action on all levels, beginning with the basic unit, the subdistrict, the district, the province, and ending with the factional and popular organizations. We must embark on the path of revolutionary decisiveness. We must fight indifference, corruption, brokers and intermediaries. As leaders of national action, our efforts should be oriented not only toward uprooting these phenomena but also toward uprooting the circumstances that give rise to and encourage them. This is the role that you should perform: To mobilize and spread awareness among the masses so that they might not aid, without intending to do so, the phenomena of indifference, corruption, bribery and the activities of the parasites, brokers and intermediaries.

We are on the road of decisive revolutionary action--confrontation of foreign plots, regional ambitions, and of those who are moving from an Arab capital to an African capital in order to strike at our people's achievements and to menace the unity of their soil.

Alongside the decisiveness of confrontation, we must arm ourselves, brothers, with the masses' awareness and mobilize them.

We must expose the masses' **enemies**. The masses must realize the dangers of the plots being concocted against them, under various atheist ideological slogans or deviant national slogans.

We are on the road of decisive revolutionary action. We must make decisive choices and be decisive in applying our slogans. As leaders of national action, we must follow up the implementation of decisions until we are reassured that they are implemented and become reality. When we make a new decision, we must not forget to follow up the implementation of previous decisions. In doing this, we would be genuinely applying the slogan of handing power over to the masses.

Dialog within the political organization is both acceptable and necessary. However, the formation of power blocs within the political organization is a traitorous and overt subversion.

Alignment in thought, comradeship in principles and companionship in struggle within the political organization and within the framework of its principles and goals should be placed above groupings, friendly relations and personal ties of amity. Arbitration in accordance with the political organization's bylaws should be the deciding factor in all differences. Differences of views do occur and differences over interpretations are acceptable, as long as they stay within the framework the political organization's goals and principles and within that of our political action charter and permanent constitution.

The honor of shouldering the responsibilities of national action should be reflected in the form of strong cohesion with the masses and in taking the initiative to express the masses' aspirations. There should be competition in the achievement of these aspirations.

The honor of shouldering the responsibilities of national action should not be an action isolated from the masses, even were such an action in the masses' interest. The masses should be involved in conscientious activity to achieve their goals. The honor of shouldering the responsibilities of national action should be accompanied by an ability to motivate the rank and file to remove leaders who have failed and to bring forth leaders who are more capable and more efficient in achieving the masses' aspirations.

The honor of the assumption of responsibility for national action requires one to rise above personal interests; the masses are capable of exposing any leader who is motivated by such interests. Through their steadfastness and indifference, the masses can deprive a leader of his main support--the rank and file. The honor of the assumption of responsibility for national action has gone beyond the stage of voicing slogans and making promises. It now means perseverance and real action to solve the problems and end the sufferings of the masses.

In the present stage, the honor of the assumption of responsibility for national action requires every leader in every position to not only condemn negative attitudes but to tackle them; to not only point out shortcomings but to uproot them. The leader is required to also stamp out corruption and greed and to understand his position among the masses.

The honor of the assumption of responsibility for national action means understanding the country's potential and resources at this stage and the masses' aspirations for a better and prosperous life, amid difficulties whose complications must not be underrated.

We still depend on agriculture, not mineral resources, and we still face the problem of world inflation and are in the midst of a price spiral in which the world seems to have lost control in this mad race. Yet, we are called upon to continue the reconstruction work and to improve and expand the services. We must not neglect our agricultural efforts and pin our hopes on mineral resources, for we are still patiently enduring a continuous erosion of our resources by neighboring countries, either by their increasing demand for our resources or by the number of refugees they are deporting to us.

True, this phase of suffering is temporary and transient, but it also means that those who have assumed responsibility for national action must cooperate with the rank and file in enlightening the masses so they will be in a position to cope with these temporary and transient hardships and to retain the initiative to tackle the complications of such hardships.

The one who assumes responsibility for national action must understand his real objective, the struggle needed to achieve it and the great achievements which have been accomplished so far. This is the way to defend and die for our achievements.

I repeat and warn that our revolution's glorious achievements must not be measured by the Kinanah, Ruhd and Suki projects, the Port Sudan-Khartoum highway, the textile industries, the popular local administration, the constitutional and political institutions, the decentralization and local government, the hundreds of thousands of students who have been afforded the opportunity of education from the elementary to the university stage, employment opportunities and social justice. All these are just secondary matters. The revolution's greatest and everlasting accomplishment is the political and national unity which has been achieved for the first time in Sudan's contemporary history. Sudan has appeared on the world map for the first time as a gigantic entity with Arab, African and international links. Sudan has emerged a unified nation and a solid entity from Nimuli to Wadi Halfa, and from Al-Junaynah to Port Sudan. The people have rallied in their loyalty to the one homeland and faith in the one common cause--the dignity and might of Sudan. A nation has arisen from the debris of ruin, conflict and disintegration to challenge backwardness and divisive conspiracies through its unity, cohesion and mighty entity.

Brother citizens, national leaders: The confrontation within the political organization was another glorious achievement for your revolution, which is not afraid of tackling any shortcomings and rectifying them with the courage of revolutionaries and the firmness of free men.

I purposely decided not to hold the confrontation with the SSU leadership behind closed doors where it would have turned into an incrimination and counterincrimination session among a few people. I wanted it to be an open nationwide session and within sight of the whole world. There was nothing to be ashamed of or to hide. There was no barrier between the people and their leadership. On the contrary, there was a determination on my part and on the part of the political organization's leadership to include the masses in questioning the shortcomings and negative attitudes and straightening out the course of the revolution. The political organization has never belonged to a handful of rulers and the rectification responsibility has never been the prerogative of an elite. It is the responsibility of our people's masses. It is my duty to point out the shortcomings to the masses.

This is the way to rectify the shortcomings and correct our course toward achieving the objectives of our revolution. Our people's masses have participated in and blessed our efforts. Hired newspapers and ugly voices have emerged in the name of the conspiratorial Ba'th, the killer, which is (isolated) in its position of leadership, immersed in bloodbaths in Baghdad and other cities and which is carrying out death sentences even before it passes them; which deceives the masses with obsolete slogans; which calls for Arab unity while its masses--and indeed its leadership--are not united; which is served by those whom the Sudanese people have known to be a thief, bribed, corrupt, sexually deviated and cowardly; whom the Sudanese people knew to be moving from one capital to another and settling only on the instructions of their masters when they raise the banner of hostility to Sudan and its people, who move only to serve the interests of the schemes of those who conspire against Sudan and its revolution.

The Iraqi Ba'th that is conspiring against the unity of Arab ranks thought it could attack Sudan, its people and revolution by taking advantage of internal disagreements within the Sudanese political organization. The Ba'th's trumpets talked about a political crisis we were experiencing, while in fact it was a political awakening which your leadership was the first to embark upon. It is a political awakening in Sudan and not a bloody massacre like that which Baghdad has experienced and is experiencing. In this political awakening there are no bloody liquidations, no executions en masse, no accusations of conspiracy leveled against the allies of yesterday in the alleged march of unity. Iraq has (paid) to distract the world's attention from what is happening within it, whereas the world knows us; it knows our reality and knows our march.

The Ba'th which is conspiring against the destiny of the Arab nation has believed that it has found in the confrontation within our political organization an opportunity to attack us and gloat over economic difficulties we are facing--difficulties which we have not and will not deny.

Some papers in fraternal Kuwait had participated with the Iraqi Ba'th and its trumpets. I say to them all: Enjoy your gloating. You have triumphed over the principal enemy, Israel, and restored to the Arabs their occupied territories and to the Palestinians their homeland and rights. It is high time for you to devote yourself to the real enemy, Sudan, to gloat over its sufferings, and to compete in slandering Sudan and referring to its difficulties and economic troubles--and you know very well their causes. The Sudanese people do not have the oil the Iraqi Ba'th has. They are experiencing difficulties caused by the high prices of imports and exports, food, medicine, transport and the needs of farms, industries, schools and universities. Once again I say to the Ba'th, which could unite the Arab nation--the Ba'th which is facing its enemies in Sudan and Khartoum and not in Israel and Jerusalem--I say to the Ba'th and its trumpets everywhere: Enjoy your gloating. These are Arab people who are suffering. These are your brothers in Islam who are facing economic difficulties. So this is your help to them to alleviate their sufferings; open gloating, bitter attack and overwhelming joy, because they are your only real enemy. I say to the Ba'th whose regime has not stabilized despite the bloodbaths and the liquidation of leaders by murder, not pardon; massacre, not exile; physical liquidation, not dialog; I say to the Ba'th and its trumpets and agents everywhere that the Sudanese people's economic straits are transient and temporary, thank God. We are in difficulty, but this will not go on forever, God willing.

The relief will come sooner than you think. We have the river, the land, the manpower and the underground wealth which will soon be within reach, God willing.

I say to the Ba'th which aspires to conquer Sudan and impose its Ba'thist ideology over it, to its trumpets and agents everywhere, that Sudan with its economic troubles--some of which are attributed to the Iraqi Ba'th--is not a homeland the size of a city but it is the size of a continent.

It is enough for them to know that a sack of sugar is carried thousands of miles from the furthest point east to the furthest points west and south, and this takes oil. It is enough for them to know that Sudan is still selling cotton, not gold, and rendering health and education services to millions. Despite all this, Sudan has never backed down from the battles of its Arab nation. Sudan has participated in these battles with the most precious thing it has--not with money, of which it does not have much, but with the blood and lives of men who were martyred in the battles of the Arab nation inside the Palestinian homeland and in the occupied Arab areas in order to safeguard Lebanon's unity and the stability of its people and in order to protect Arab countries from Arab ambitions well known to certain Kuwaiti papers which are hirelings of the Iraqi Ba'th.

Brother compatriots, leaders of national action: The meeting of confrontation within the political organization was a necessary step paving the way for evaluating performance and practice, without abandoning the formula of alliance and the charters of the revolution which our masses approved and went out to defend in the various phases.

The confrontation meeting and the subsequent meetings within the political organization were a step constituting the right beginning for reviewing the march without abandoning its principles or goals, so that our great SSU might continue its role in leading national action to achieve our goals in asserting the unity of our homeland and great Sudanese nation and achieving the aspirations of our people in prosperity, abundance, sovereignty and dignity.

In continuation of the confrontation process and in accordance with the authority empowered in me by Articles 29 and 30 of the bylaws of the SSU--which state that the president of the SSU is the symbol of the alliance of the working people's forces, national unity and popular will; the man empowered to lead the SSU and its popular and factional organizations and organs; the man empowered to issue all decisions needed to protect the regime and the entity of the SSU, to insure that all the SSU organs and organizations are performing well, and to achieve national unity and the solidarity of the alliance of the working people's forces--in accordance with all this, it was necessary to make decisive choices guaranteeing the ability of our political organization to perform its historic duty as leader of the national action, expressing the will of the people and the unity of the homeland, serving as an inspiration for the steps of the march, and placing national values and interests above the division of groups, denominations and sects.

To enable our political organization to promote development, construction and the charter of progress and justice; to enable our political organization and its factional and popular organizations to stand firm against the challenges of development, the difficulties of changes and the campaigns of casting doubts; and to achieve all this, I have issued the following decisions:

1. The SSU Political Bureau will shoulder its responsibilities fully in exercising its jurisdictions, including those of the central committee during its absence. The Political Bureau will chart policies, draw up strategies and continue its duties. I will delegate specific duties to the Political Bureau members in the executive work sectors and in production sites.

2. The current structure of the SSU General Secretariat will be revoked and replaced by the following:

- A. The Department for Presidential Affairs and Organization.
- B. The Department for Political, Economic and Social Policy.
- C. The Department for Political and Ideological Affairs.
- D. The Department for the Southern Region.

Every department will have a responsible secretary with an assistant member or members of the Political Bureau.

3. The secretaries of the specialized committees will act as assistants to the aforementioned departments by voluntary commitments without any financial obligations or privileges.

4. The posts of assistants to the secretaries of the current specialized committees are cancelled.

5. The current executive offices are cancelled and only four executive offices will be formed to parallel the new specialized departments. The number of workers will be confined to the executive cadres to meet the minimum work requirements and they will be commissioned rather than appointed unless when need be.

6. The administrative organ will be reduced and reorganized in accordance with the General Secretariat's new structure within a period not exceeding one week as of today.

7. [Words indistinct] to work in the political organization and will not be granted any privileges or additional allocations.

8. I will take certain measures to guarantee further the chances of participation in the SSU organs on the various levels on a voluntary basis and make a sincere commitment to the principles of the revolution, national unity, democratic alliance, participation and [word indistinct].

9. The SSU General Secretariat will include the following:

A. The secretaries of the four departments and their deputies and assistants in accordance with a decision to be issued by the SSU speaker.

B. The SSU secretaries in the governorates will attend the General Secretariat's meetings at the invitation of the SSU speaker.

10. To achieve the political organization's effective leadership and to achieve this leadership's harmony and efficiency in order to carry out its role, I have decided to reduce the number of SSU Political Bureau members from 27 to 17.

Brother citizens, national action leaders: That was a stock-taking position which required the courage of a confrontation. Its usefulness and objective will not depend on the decisions which have been made or the measures agreed upon, but on sincerely serving the masses and keeping in touch with them by winning their confidence and working within their ranks. The masses know their interests best.

I wanted work within the political organization to be on a volunteer rather than a full-time basis so that people engaged in such work will not be suspected of serving personal interests and will not be isolated by the masses. They must work for the people and with the people. They must work out of conviction not personal interests. This will be the dividing line between success and failure in leading national action. Success means taking the initiative to serve the masses out of conviction, and failure means lack of motive to serve the objectives of the masses.

Brothers, I will continue in my position and will be ready anytime to deal with any sign of failure in performance, malpractice, or deviation from our sublime objective, which is working for the people and with the people.

Our Lord: Condemn us not if we forget or fall into error; our Lord: Lay not on us a burden like that which thou didst lay on those before us; our Lord: Lay not on us a burden greater than we have strength to bear. Blot out our sins, and grant us forgiveness. Have mercy on us. Thou art our protector. Help us against those who stand against faith. [Koranic verse]

May peace and God's mercy be with you.

SSU POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBERS RELIEVED OF POSTS LISTED

JN191046 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 19 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 19, (SUNA)--Leader of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri decreed last night the relieving of the ten members of the SSU Political Bureau.

They are: Khalafallah ar-Rashid, Ma'mun 'Abd al-Mal, Salah 'Abd al-Mabruk, Bona Melual, As-Sadiq Alsidi [name as received], As-Sadiq (?As-Siddiq) 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mahdi, Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, Joseph Oduho, and Natale Oluak; former first vice-president Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim has been relieved of all duties including the Political Bureau membership since last week.

NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICIALS TAKE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH

JN181535 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Aug--Today the following took the constitutional oath before President Numayri: Dr Hasan at-Turabi, attorney general; Dr 'Awn ash-Sharif Qasim, leader of the People's Assembly; Dr Ahmad as-Sayyid Hamad, minister of communications; Jalal 'Ali, minister for the People's Assembly affairs; Dr Hasan al-Jack, minister of state for agriculture; Dr 'Umar al-Amin, minister of state for agriculture; and Haydar Kabsun, minister of state for public service and administrative reform.

The abovementioned were appointed to their posts by a decree issued yesterday.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS' VISIT, TALKS REPORTED

Strauss, Begin Meeting

TA171210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 17 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The meeting between the prime minister and the U.S. ambassador, Robert Strauss, has ended and our correspondent Dan Eshel reports from the prime minister's office.
[begin recording]

[Eshel] Ambassador Strauss expressed happiness about the prime minister's full recovery when he left the prime minister's office. The two dealt with a group of issues--agreement was reached on some and no agreement on others.

[Strauss--in English] I don't want to get into differences now. I happen to be a positive fellow and we have so many things in common including our joint agreement that 242 and 338 are as firm as ever and those two, together with the Camp David accords, are the guidelines that we shall use without alteration or weakening of change. We hope to continue to build on and make progress in our peace efforts.

[Eshel] Strauss was asked if the United States will impose a veto on a UN Security Council resolution that would change 242. I do not know what resolution is being referred to, he answered, I would have imposed a veto on the one I saw.

After a short talk Begin held with Ambassador 'Evron in his office, Begin left the office and addressed the correspondents:

[Begin] Mr Strauss, the U.S. ambassador in Israel, our ambassador in the United States and myself held a serious talk about the problems common to Israel and the United States. The following questions were raised: Resolution 242 and the Camp David agreement. The Israeli representatives, Mr 'Evron and myself, expressed our opinion that Resolution 242 should under no circumstances, in any way or form, be changed and the Camp David agreement should be faithfully fulfilled. Mr Strauss, on his part, announced that his mandate is Resolution 242 and the Camp David agreement. Mr Strauss left for a meeting with my friend Dr Burg and will later meet with Foreign Minister Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman, the defense minister. [end recording]

Strauss on Draft Resolution

TA171318 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 17 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss, says that his country will impose a veto on the new UN Security Council draft resolution which deals with the Palestinians' rights. Talking to correspondents after his meeting with the prime minister in Jerusalem, Strauss said that Washington and Israel agree regarding the validity of UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and these in addition to the Camp David agreement will guide us on our way.

Menahem Begin said at the end of the meeting that he emphasized to Strauss that Resolution 242 must not be changed. Mr Begin said Israel did not think about demanding Andrew Young's dismissal and it only wanted to protest its meeting with the members of the PLO. The Young affair is a U.S. internal affair.

In the afternoon Strauss will meet with Dayan and Weizman.

Lunch With Burg

TA171520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss, said after having lunched with Minister Yosef Burg that they discussed the progress of the autonomy talks, and added that he was pleased to note that Ambassador James Leonard is fulfilling a constructive and significant role in the talks.

Strauss came to the foreign minister's home in Zahala this afternoon, where he is conferring with Ministers Weizman and Dayan. He will later leave for Cairo.

Meeting With Dayan, Departure

TA171615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 17 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Special ambassador to the autonomy talks Robert Strauss has concluded his talks in Israel with a meeting today at Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's residence in Zahala. Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Israel's ambassador to the United States, Efrayim Evron also participated. At the end of the meeting Strauss spoke to correspondents, including our correspondent Dan Eshel.

[Eshel] We covered several things which have caused the increased tension between our two countries, which are bound together by common interests, Strauss said upon leaving Dayan's house. I have tried to make it clear that there is no laxness in the U.S. commitment to a strong Israel. There is no loosening of any one of the ties that connect us.

[Strauss, in English--begin recording] I have also very carefully spelled out to the prime minister, the foreign minister, the minister of defense, what we see as potential problems on the horizon in the United Nations, problems that could be productive or counterproductive. And we have raised with them the possibility that our nation might go forward with a resolution of its own in the United Nations, one hopefully that would meet the approval of our friends in Israel.

Let me say that with respect to pursuing that search for approval I have met with negative results. I think the record is now clear on what we have done and haven't done today. There has been much we accomplished that I find very positive, and then some things we have failed to accomplish that I had hoped to accomplish. [end recording]

[Eshel] Ambassador Strauss left for Ben-Gurion Airport immediately. He is to take off from there for Cairo at once. Tomorrow afternoon he is to meet with President as-Sadat, and on Sunday he will return to Israel for the continuation of the talks.

19 Aug Return From Cairo

TA191146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss' plane landed a few minutes ago at Ben-Gurion Airport on his way back from Egypt. This is the second landing in a little over 24 hours. We will go over now to our correspondent Dan Eshel at Ben-Gurion Airport.

[Eshel] Strauss was full of impressions on his return.

He said he was particularly impressed by the long time President as-Sadat dedicated to telling him of his full assurance that the peace process and the struggle for achieving peace would be crowned by success.

[Strauss--in English] He stated and he restated the great partnership that he felt was being forged between Prime Minister Begin and himself. He very carefully and in minute details went over with me the progress that he felt he had already...

[Eshel] The partnership being forged between the prime minister and President as-Sadat and their capability to solve problems. Whenever there seems to be no possible solution, they unemotionally discuss the problem and thus find the proper solution. In his declaration to the Egyptian press, As-Sadat emphasized there had been almost absolute agreement between himself and Strauss. Strauss says As-Sadat was very careful in emphasizing that the agreement was only partial. This is a summary of Robert Strauss's remarks at his return from Egypt.

Tour of East Jerusalem

TA191613 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Excerpts] U.S. Ambassador Strauss is now conferring with Prime Minister Begin. Strauss arrived for this meeting after a tour of East Jerusalem on which he was guided by Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek. Our correspondent Asher Fisch toured with the two in the streets of Jerusalem within the walls. [begin recording]

Ambassador Strauss and his wife were the guests of Kollek in the afternoon and went with him on a tour of the old city of Jerusalem. Strauss and his wife arrived in the old city in U.S. Ambassador Lewis' car but the U.S. flag was removed from the car before the visit, thus devoiding the visit of any political significance. However, it is estimated in Jerusalem that Strauss decided to visit East Jerusalem despite a negative recommendation he received from the U.S. State Department.

Despite the host of journalists surrounding the guests all through the tour, Ambassador Strauss did not make many remarks to them. When asked, at the end of the tour, for his opinion about Jerusalem's future, he answered smilingly: My view has remained exactly as it was prior to the tour. [end recording]

Economic Talks

TA191702 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The U.S. administration will encourage potential U.S. investors to expand their investments in Israel and Egypt and lead to economic cooperation among the three countries. This was announced by Ambassador Strauss today at the end of his meeting with Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Gid'on Pat. The joint Israeli-U.S. economic talks ended today with a decision to expand the cooperation between U.S. investors and Israeli private businessmen. Our correspondent for economic affairs 'Oded Shahaar reports: [begin recording]

[Shahaar] The Israeli and U.S. economic delegations did not reach clear-cut decisions and most of the discussion today was dedicated to the future of Israeli-U.S.-Egyptian trade relations.

In this connection Ambassador Robert Strauss emphasized that upon his return to the United States he will keep up the contacts with potential investors in the Israeli-U.S. and Egyptian-U.S. economic council with the intention to encourage them to expand their scope of activity in the region.

[Strauss--in English] The relationship between Israel and America is strong and firm and built on common ideals, on common values and on common standards...

[Shahar] Strauss stressed that the United States will do everything to keep Israel strong in the future, as promised by President Carter.

The Industry Ministry Director General Yoram Ziv said that the intention was to pinpoint the fields where bilateral economic relations can be developed and aided.

[Ziv] I want to stress that this delegation did not come in place of the existing economic system, including the Israeli economic missions in the United States, their counterparts in Israel and the investments authority. The present intention is to reinforce, complete, expand and touch on those fields we have not yet managed to get into.
[end recording]

19 Aug Meeting With Begin

TA191745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The meeting between Ambassador Strauss and Prime Minister Begin ended at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem a short while ago. Let us go over to the prime minister's office to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer: [begin recording]

[Schiffer] Ambassador Strauss did not succeed in convincing either the Israeli leaders, or the Egyptian leaders, to support the U.S. proposal that is supposed to be submitted to the UN Security Council this week as an addition to Resolutions 242 and 338, and according to which the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in the territories will be mentioned. The prime minister and Ambassador Strauss talked for 2 hours and when they went out to the numerous journalists waiting outside they agreed to say the following only:

[Strauss--in English] My dear friend the prime minister and I have just completed roughly 2 hours of a very warm and a very cordial and a very open and a very candid discussion of a number of things. This is the last meeting I shall have on this rather short but [word indistinct] trip to Israel and to Egypt. The discussions I have had here have covered a very broad range of issues as were the discussions in Egypt. Let me say that I leave here with as firm a conviction as I have ever had in my life with respect to the strong ties and bonds of friendship between the United States and Israel. Let me say further, with respect to the issues that most of you are interested in, that in connection with the proposal that I suggested...

[Schiffer] Strauss said that, regarding the proposals we have raised as a possible replacement and that were received with reservations and questions in Israel and in Egypt-- I will report about them to President Carter and to the secretary of state, and I am convinced they will do what I expect them to do and take them into consideration when they reach their decisions.

[Strauss--in English] ...and those reservations from Egypt and from Israel to the President of the United States and the secretary of state.

I am confident that they will do as I would expect them to do. I came here for discussions. When I report the results of those discussions, obviously the President and the secretary of state and I will take that into very serious consideration as we go about our decision-making process. I think that's all I care to say.

[Schiffer] Here Strauss asked the prime minister to make his comments.

[Begin--in English] I would like to express my gratitude to the representative of the President of the United States, my friend Mr Robert Strauss, for the time he gave us here in the discussions we held on Friday and today. Yes, indeed, in the last few weeks a difficulty has arisen in connection with various proposals concerning Resolution 242 of the Security Council. I do believe...

[Schiffer] The prime minister said he believes that the differences of opinion will shortly be removed as a result of an assessment of the problems by our friends the Americans. Mr Begin expressed his opinion that Strauss will come to Israel in September as the head of the U.S. autonomy delegation. This is all from the prime minister's office. [end recording]

SECRETARY ANNOUNCES 19 AUG CABINET DECISION

TA191146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet session ended a short while ago. Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or read the following announcement:

[Na'or] Ambassador Strauss announced that the U.S. Government intends to submit a new proposal to the Security Council regarding Resolution 242. He asked the Israeli Cabinet's approval for submitting this proposal. The representatives of the Israeli Government have informed Ambassador Strauss that Israel unreservedly opposes this U.S. proposal which contradicts the U.S. commitment to the State of Israel from 1 September 1975, which was reendorsed on 26 March 1979, and the Camp David accords from 17 September 1978.

Further Details

TA191830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Cabinet had a long discussion today about Israel's possible reactions to the U.S. intention to submit a proposal to the UN Security Council that will recognize the rights of the Palestinians in the territories. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports about the decisions that were made and the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting on this issue.

[Schiffer--begin recording] The Cabinet decided not to decide about the steps it should adopt in reaction to the submission of a U.S. proposal that will change UN Security Council Resolution 242. This is the line of wait and see until the submission of the proposal this coming Thursday. The decision was reached after a comprehensive discussion of the possible reactions, after hearing reports from the prime minister and the ministers who met with U.S. Ambassador Strauss. It was made clear to the ministers that the United States is going to submit a proposal to the UN Security Council based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. The proposal is based on Resolutions 242 and 338 in addition to quotes from the Camp David framework agreements. To appease Israel, the Americans propose a paragraph which also deals with Israel's right to live within safe borders.

At the opening of the Cabinet meeting the prime minister proposed, as a reaction to the U.S. move, the publicizing of the secret decision made by the Cabinet 2 weeks ago that Israel will consider itself freed from its commitments to the continuation of the autonomy negotiations if the United States submits a proposal that will change or add to Resolution 242 and 338, which constitute the basis for the agreements between Israel and Egypt.

Mr Begin's proposal was rejected following a discussion in which several of the ministers remarked that the nature of the sanction [word in English] Israel will thus use against the United States is not clear from the Cabinet's decision.

BEGIN REACTS TO YOUNG RESIGNATION AFFAIR

TA181354 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 79 TA

[Excerpt] Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked Premier Begin about the charge of Israeli interference in the Young resignation affair when he emerged from his 2-hour plus session with Strauss yesterday. [begin recording]

[Begin] We did not interfere in any form whatsoever in that matter which is a completely internal matter for the United States to decide. We only, of course, lodged a protest against the very fact that the ambassador of the United States met a man, a representative spokesman of the so-called PLO. All the other problems are and have been for the American Government to decide.

[Question] There is a feeling, though, that that particular affair--the Andrew Young affair--will backfire, will do harm both to Israel and...

[Begin] Why should it backfire? Israel didn't ask for the dismissal of Ambassador Young. It did not even occur to us to interfere in such a matter. There is a clear decision by the U.S. Government and it should not backfire at all. There was no part whatsoever on the side of Israel on that decision by the American Government. [end recording]

UN AMBASSADOR BLUM ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD PLO

TA181419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Is the Young affair over as far as relations between Israel and the United States are concerned? I put the question to Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum. [begin recording]

[Blum] We have been stressing from the outset that as far as we are concerned this is not the Young affair. This recent episode should be placed in its proper perspective. It is just another indication of a shift in U.S. foreign policy toward the PLO, a tilt away from Israel toward the PLO. We have had a number of indications of this shift in U.S. foreign policy in recent months and I would not concern myself at all with the personal aspects of this issue.

[Question] But Ambassador Young, we understand, has been accusing Israel of being responsible for his resignation and that the whole thing has begun to escalate with accusations about your meeting with him and having confronted him with a transcript, supposedly, of the conversation that he had with At-Tarazi. What do you say to that?

[Answer] Well, let me set the record straight. I did not confront Ambassador Young with anything. Ambassador Young asked for this meeting. It took place at his request. He came to see me at my office and he gave me, voluntarily, his version of what had happened. I did not confront him; I could not have confronted him with anything because the first time I heard about it was last Monday. The first time I saw the NEWSWEEK report was when Ambassador Young pulled it out of his pocket and showed it to me. Then he supplemented it with a fuller version of what had happened.

[Question] What was your reaction, your immediate reaction?

[Answer] Well, I expressed to him my displeasure. I told him that what had happened was in breach of the long-standing U.S. commitment to Israel, the assurances that the United States would have no dealings with the PLO unless and until the PLO recognized Israel's right to exist and unreservedly accepted Security Council Resolution 242. These conditions had not been met. Therefore, there had been absolutely no justification for his meeting with the representative of the PLO.

[Question] What happens now at the United Nations? What is going to happen in the coming days in the United Nations in regard to this resolution on the Palestinians?

[Answer] Well, as you know the resumption of the Palestine debate is scheduled for next Thursday. This actually will be a test case and we should be able to test the American intentions on that occasion. We have been told repeatedly by the Americans that there has been no change in their policy toward the PLO. But it is not declarations and statements that count, it is the action that is important. We shall have to wait and see next week to ascertain whether in fact there has not been a change in American policies toward the PLO.

[Question] If a resolution is submitted talking about Palestinian rights, what do you expect the United States to do?

[Answer] I expect the United States to stand by its commitments, to fulfill its obligations and to veto such a resolution.

[Question] And if it does not veto a resolution of this kind?

[Answer] That would be a very clear indication--there could be no clearer indication--that there has in fact occurred a very serious departure from the obligations and assurances given to us by the United States. [end recording]

19 AUG PRESS ON U.S. INITIATIVE ON RESOLUTION 242

TA190932 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV describes the U.S. initiative to submit an amended version of Resolution 242 to the Security Council as a political bribe. According to the newspaper, Israel must reject all initiatives aimed at awarding the PLO a prize for its radicalism and stubbornness. MA'ARIV emphasized that Israel must insist that no negotiations should be conducted with an organization which does not conceal the ultimate goals of its struggle: Israel's destruction and its obliteration from the map of the world.

According to YEDI'OT AHARONOT, the Washington administration is not conducting fair play in the political sphere. The newspaper is of the opinion that the accusations spread in the United States regarding Israeli spying actions are unfounded. However, these accusations have managed to create an atmosphere in which Israel finds itself being the accused instead of being the accuser. The newspaper remarks that in view of the accusations on the Young affair, Israel's image in U.S. public opinion has deteriorated.

GUSH EMUNIM SETTLERS SEIZE LAND NEAR NABULUS 19 AUG

TA191444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 19 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The settlers of the Qedumim settlement near Nabulus broke through the settlement's fence and seized a 4-dunam area outside it. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that they parked four trailers there and intend to bring in two more. They fenced off the seized area and erected a watchtower on it. Our correspondent learned from the Qedumim secretariat that the settlers are protesting the fact that they have not received more areas from the government. The settlers claim that the status of the lands they seized is vague but there are olive trees tended by the local villagers in their vicinity. Our correspondent notes that although an army base is located near Qedumim, soldiers have not intervened in the settlers' seizure of the land.

Voluntary Evacuation 20 Aug

TA200812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 20 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The Qedumim settlers have voluntarily evacuated the area that they seized outside the settlement. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that at the height of the confrontation between the settlers and IDF soldiers an agreement was reached between the squatters, Rabbi Hayim Druckman and the assistant to the minister of agriculture to the effect that at one of its future meetings the Cabinet will discuss the shortage of land in Gush Emunim settlements. The settlers were promised that the NRP ministers and the minister of agriculture would, at that meeting, demand that the seizure of more land slated for settlement be permitted.

Our correspondent points out that the deputy defense minister was a party to this agreement and this morning he will speak with the Qedumim secretariat in Jerusalem.

A statement issued by Gush Emunim this morning in the wake of the Qedumim affair says that the Israeli Government makes do with verbal declarations on settlements and pays a heavy international price for this, but in the field only imaginary settlements are being established.

NAVY SINKS TERRORIST BOAT NEAR LEBANESE COAST

TA181206 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Last night an Israeli Navy vessel destroyed a terrorist boat on its way to commit a sabotage act in Israel. Our forces incurred no casualties. There were four terrorists on the boat: Three of them were caught and the fourth terrorist was hit and probably fell into the sea.

The incident took place in the area of Rosh Haniqra. This is reported by the IDF spokesman.

Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel adds that the incident occurred near the coast. The boat caught was a rubber boat. When they were spotted by the Israeli Navy the terrorists tried to escape. Exchanges of fire ensued and the terrorists fired an RPG at the Israeli Navy ship. After a short pursuit the terrorists were captured and brought for interrogations. They are now being interrogated.

KHOMAYNI: ARMY MUST ACT WITH SEVERITY IN KORDESTAN

LD181208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, at the end of the grand march of the people of Qom on the occasion of Jerusalem Day, made an important speech at Feyziyeh theological school. We draw your attention to the full version of the Imam's speech:

[Khomeyni--begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, we thank the governments and nations who have responded to us positively in connection with our [Jerusalem Day] declaration and who said yes to the command of Islam. We pray to almighty God for their health and success.

Jerusalem Day is an Islamic day. It is a general mobilization of Islam. I hope this experiment will result in the formation of a party of the oppressed throughout the world. I hope that a party, named the party of the oppressed, will come into existence throughout the world, and that all the oppressed will get together and join this party to remove the problems which the oppressed are facing, to rise against the oppressors and plunderers from the East and the West, not to allow the world's oppressors to oppress the lowly any longer and to bring about the rule of the oppressed over the arrogant, as is the promise of Islam, namely that the meek shall inherit the Earth.

So far the oppressed have been divided, and nothing can be achieved in disunity. (?The example of the alliance of the oppressed in a Muslim country) which has been achieved should become history on a wider scale across all the strata of humanity, in the name of a party of the oppressed, which is none other than the party of God. This is something consonant with the will of the blessed almighty God, namely that the meek shall inherit the Earth. We call upon all the oppressed the world over to join the party of the oppressed and to overcome their problems (?collectively) and with resolute collective determination, so that any problem that might arise in any nation may be resolved by the oppressed.

I must say, with the utmost regret, that the Muslim nations and governments, particularly the Arab nations and governments, made a mistake, which we also made in Iran. The mistake that we made, and which the Arab nations and governments made in particular, was that they gave Israel a chance. [Words indistinct] of governments to prevent Israel's voice from being stifled right from the start and prevent it from gaining strength. Unfortunately, despite our calling on them for nearly 20 years to unite against Israel, ill intentions prevented them from responding. They gave it a chance to such an extent that today it is committing aggression against (?villages), subjecting southern Lebanon to a conflagration and pushing aside Palestine. We have frequently said that Israel, this malignant germ of corruption, will not be satisfied with Jerusalem, and that, if it is given a chance, all Islamic states would be endangered. The past mistake must be made good through the unity of Muslims and through the existence of the party of the oppressed against the oppressors, led by the criminal America and its corrupt servant Israel. This mistake by the Islamic governments and the Arabs [words indistinct] and must be remedied. They are dutybound before blessed almighty God.

The mistake that we made is that we have not acted in a revolutionary manner as we gave an opportunity to these radical strata. The revolutionary government, the revolutionary army, the Revolution Guards have not acted in a revolutionary manner and they have not been revolutionary.

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Had we acted, as from the outset when we toppled the corrupt regime and destroyed this very corrupt (?edifice), in a revolutionary manner, had we broken the pens of all the press pen-pushers and banned all the corrupt magazines and the corrupt press and put their leaders on trial; had we banned the corrupt strata and punished their leaders as they deserved, if we had erected gallows at the major squares and eliminated all the corrupt and decadent, then these difficulties would not have arisen. I apologize to God almighty and the beloved nation for our own error. We were not revolutionary people; our government is not revolutionary; our army is not revolutionary; our gendarmerie is not revolutionary; our police is not revolutionary. Our guards are not revolutionary. I am not revolutionary myself. Had we been revolutionary, we would not have allowed this to happen. We would have declared a ban on all parties; we would have banned all factions and allowed only one party--the party of Allah, the party of the deprived. I repent for mistake I have made. I declare to these corrupt strata throughout Iran: If they do not stay in their place, we will deal with them in a revolutionary manner.

Our master, the lord of the faithful, God's peace be upon him, this exemplary man of the world, this truly perfect human being, with his decisiveness, his piety and religious dedication, his mercy and kindness, and his way with the oppressed; when faced with the oppressors and conspirators he would draw his sword and, as it is said of him, put (?hundreds of) Bani Quarayzah [ancient Arabian tribe]--who were similar to Israel, the Israelis are probably descended from them--to the sword.

The blessed almighty God is the way he is when it comes to being merciful and acts the way he does when it comes to exacting revenge. The imam of the Muslims was also this way: When mercy was called for, he was merciful; when revenge was called for, he was vengeful. We are not afraid of what might be written about us in the defunct newspapers or in newspapers outside Iran. We are not seeking popularity in Iran, in Islam, outside the nation or outside the country. We want to act first, and we will do this.

These plotters are at the forefront of the heathens. These plotters in Kordestan and elsewhere are at the forefront of the heathens. They should be treated with severity; the government must act with severity, the gendarmerie must act with severity, the army must act with severity. Unless they act with severity, they will be treated with severity. [applause] We will treat these very people [long pause] we will treat these very people themselves with severity if they are negligent. [applause] There is a limit to negligence. There is a limit to a desire for popularity. The interests of Muslims should not be allowed to be undermined.

The prosecutor general of the revolution is obliged to seize all the magazines produced by plotters [applause] and summon their authors to court and try them. It is his duty to charge and try those who are plotting and calling themselves parties. [applause]

We will give these corrupt strata a little longer--and this is the final warning: If they do not put their affairs in order and do not return to the nation and stop conspiracies, God knows that I will act as a revolutionary. [applause] I will come to Tehran and will deal with those who are negligent. I will deal with them in a revolutionary manner. [applause] The (?servicemen) who do not obey their seniors and do not carry out their orders must know that when I come, I will deal with them in a revolutionary manner. [applause] [Words indistinct] you must not be negligent; the government must not be negligent; the army must not be negligent; the guards must not be negligent.

I once again ask all the strata of the nation, all the intellectuals, all the parties, all the groups and factions--of which there may be, regrettably, some 200 so far--to take the course of the nation and the course of Islam. [applause] Join the nation; it is to your benefit to join the nation. If, God forbid, this movement fails, you too will be the victims of your own follies. [applause] But our movement will not regress; our movement is moving forward. [applause]

Other nations ought to learn a lesson from our movement; governments also ought to learn a lesson from our previous government and the situation that is faced; the nation of Afghanistan must (?pay attention) to Iran and put these corrupters who shed the people's blood in their place; the Army of Afghanistan must join the nation; it is an Islamic injunction; the government departments of Afghanistan must join the nation in the same way that our departments joined the nation; the gendarmerie of that country must join the nation and throw out this corrupter. We hope that the issues facing Islam, the issue of Palestine, the issues facing Afghanistan, will be resolved through the unity of word among the Muslims.

I pray to blessed almighty God for the health and success [words indistinct]. I beseech blessed almighty God to make the oppressed triumph over the oppressors and let them inherit the earth. Peace be upon you, and God's mercy and benedictions.

Deputy Prime Minister Besieged

JN171852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1756 GMT 17 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 17 August--A statement issued by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan says that Deputy Prime Minister Mustafa Chamran is now besieged by armed inhabitants of Paveh.

Chamran had gone to Paveh from Kermanshah yesterday. He was accompanied by General (Falahi), commander of the ground forces, to control the inflamed situation there. The prime minister's statement, however, does not refer to the fate of General (Falahi) or how Chamran came to be besieged.

The statement says that the situation in Paveh is very grave following the killing of a large number of Revolution Guardsmen. Armed gunmen control a hospital. Several physicians and medical assistants have been injured.

Army Nonintervention Protested

LD172304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2230 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting that the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent held with the office of the deputy prime minister for revolution affairs at OIGG, it was announced that large groups of people have contacted this office and have expressed readiness to sacrifice themselves in support of the revolution. Similarly, a number of people have gathered in front of the Prime Ministry and have expressed readiness to go to Paveh.

According to this same official at the Prime Ministry, the people have demanded intervention by the army to speedily crush these counterrevolution elements and have announced that they will go to the streets tomorrow to protest the nonintervention of the army.

The ground and air personnel of the Bushehr garrison as well as the guards and the inhabitants of the city of Qom have similarly expressed their readiness to be sent to Paveh.

Details of Paveh Fighting

LD180834 Theran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the central new bureau of radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the new counterrevolutionary plot aimed at fomenting sedition and riots in Kordestan--began a few days ago in the Paveh region to coincide with the observance of Jerusalem Day--has reached its zenith.

The latest report to reach us indicates that over 2,000 armed attackers--who appear to be members of the Democratic Party of Kordestan and forces of Jalal at-Talabani, together with the mercenaries of Palizban [ex-general under the shah] and Salarjah [Kurdish chieftain executed by the Khomeyni regime]--have besieged the city from the heights around Paveh.

Following this attack, Dr Mostafa Chamran, the deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, left for the area yesterday morning in order to coordinate operations with the Revolution Guards and the command of the ground forces. At dusk yesterday, the attackers were crushed and forced to retreat thanks to operations launched by helicopters and Phantom aircraft of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. But the attackers, under the protection of darkness, resumed their attack and besieged the town from three directions.

During the operations launched by the helicopters of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran--aimed at dispatching forces and ammunition in support of the guards inside the town--one of the helicopters, while being subjected to a volley of fire from the attackers' machineguns, hit an obstacle and crashed. The pilot was killed immediately.

Following the issuance of the report on this attack by the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran, various groups of people in Tehran and in other cities have expressed their readiness to be dispatched to Paveh to crush the enemies of Iran and Islam. In this connection a throng of people are coming to the headquarters of the Revolution Guards Corps. In this respect, the Revolution Guards Corps headquarters has issued a statement thanking the people. It also announced that at present it would confine itself to dispatching its own personnel and that, should the necessity arise, it would resort to dispatching others.

Various groups of people and personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran also have announced that, at the behest of Imam Khomeyni, they are ready to cleanse the entire region of the enemies of Islam and Iran.

The latest report to reach us indicates that the attackers, in the course of yesterday's attack, assaulted the town hospital, cut the throats of 18 wounded Revolution Guards and martyred 30 out of the 36 guards stationed in the hospital region. The attackers, using antitank weapons, subjected the hospital to a destructive attack, killing one assistant doctor. The attackers then took with them a number of assistant doctors, doctors and medicines.

Last night, despite the darkness, several aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran flew in operations that were satisfactory, according to the commander of the land force who is in Kermanshah at present.

According to the same report, the operational commander of the Revolution Guards Corps is also present in the area in order to coordinate the operations launched by the guards with the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic.

Dr Mostafa Chamran, the deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, is already inside the town and is besieged by the attacking forces. House-to-house fighting continued in the town until dusk yesterday.

According to information received from Imam Khomeyni's office in Qom and from the prime minister's office, the land and air force personnel of Bushehr garrison and the air force personnel in Dezful, and also the Revolution Guards and the people of the city of Qom, Arak, Esfahan and Ahvaz, have expressed their readiness to be dispatched to Paveh. Similarly, a number of Tehran citizens have gathered opposite the prime minister's office and have expressed their readiness to be dispatched to Paveh.

In the meantime, in carrying out the orders of the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, air force personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran resident in Qasr-e Shirviiyeh [as heard] have expressed their readiness to crush the counterrevolutionary agents in Paveh and in other parts of Iran.

Paveh Assaultants Warned To Surrender

LD180822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the government:

In His exalted name. Following barbaric attacks against the citizens of Paveh by a group of assaultants who surrounded them and massacred them, causing bloodshed and even cutting off the city's water and electricity and pulling down the city's hospital, and following Imam Khomeyni's unequivocal command and warning and the expression of readiness from various divisions of the army and Revolution Guards from all corners of the country to take part in this sacred defense, all the assaultants in Paveh, from whatever group or band they may be, are warned that unless they abandon their encirclement, release the hostages, get ready to receive orders issued and surrender by 1300 this afternoon, they will be crushed with the utmost severity by forces of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic and by organized forces of the people who have marched toward that city from all corners of the country or are ready to march. It is pointed out meanwhile that from various cities of Iran, including Tehran, Hamadan, Esfahan, Bushehr, Ahvaz, Qom, Ilam, Sanandaj and Tabriz, large numbers of people with revolutionary enthusiasm and eagerness have expressed their readiness to help clean up the region of Paveh of all the assaultants and misled groups. We thank them very much. They will be employed fully should the need arise.

Mehran People Condemn Counterrevolutionaries

LD181136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY has reported from Mehran, Ilam Province, that following the attack of counterrevolutionary elements on Paveh, thousands of young men and frontier guards of Mehran and other sections of the people today staged an extensive march in protest against this tragic incident and strongly condemned the actions of counterrevolutionary elements. In an angry mood, the marchers, having come out into the streets, gathered in front of the office of the Mehran governor and demanded that the governor prepare the preliminaries to send them to Paveh to crush the assaultants.

According to the same report, following the Ilam people's expression of readiness to go to Paveh and quell counterrevolutionary elements, the governor general of Ilam, while thanking the people for their pure sentiments, ordered that the volunteers should go to the offices of the Corps of the Revolution Guards in the province and proceed with registering their names, so that should they be needed or should an emergency arise they may be used. For this reason, hundreds of citizens of Mehran today went to the office of the Mehran governor to register their names.

Prosecutor General on Counterrevolutionaries

LD181152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The office of the prosecutor general of the Iranian Islamic revolution issued a statement today which says: In view of the fact that the counterrevolutionary elements and the remnants of the former oppressive regime have failed to realize the magnanimity of the great leader of the movement and, like other opportunists, instead of joining the nation's ranks have misconstrued this magnanimity and are engaged in various parts of the country in hatching plots under various pretexts, this is to notify all journalists, [word indistinct] and editors, as well as all those who take steps against the Iranian Islamic revolution under the guise of membership in political parties and so forth or who might publish articles, that any plot will bring about the severe reaction of the Revolution Courts.

Moreover, it will be the responsibility of the revolution from this date to act against attempts to mutiny, instigate plots, disregard orders or create upheavals and disorders. We, therefore, call on all faithful brothers and sisters to report instigators to the office of the prosecutor general.

[Signed] Prosecutor General of the Islamic Revolution !Ali Khoshnudi.

Kurdish Leader Warns Authorities

NC181006 Paris AFP in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, Aug. 18 (AFP)--Sheikh Ezzeddin Hussein, religious leader of Iran's Kurdish population, warned authorities today that Iranian Kurdistan would "become their tomb" if they insisted on using force in the embattled northwestern town of Paveh.

His warning followed an ultimatum to the Iranian Army from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian religious leader, to break a Kurdish insurgent grip on Paveh in 24 hours.

Calling on Ayatollah Khomeini and the Tehran government not to take "hasty" decisions and to revise their policy, Sheikh Hussein said in a statement to AFP from the northwestern town of Mahabad that the government was responsible for "massacres" in Paveh.

The government, which had imposed Guardians of the Revolution from outside, should not believe lying reports from their agents, he added.

The authorities had launched a "crusade against the noble Kurdish people" yesterday--Palestine Day which was supposed to mark a crusade against Zionism--Sheikh Hussein said.

Sheikh Hussein appealed to [words indistinct] in freedom not to be taken in by "intrigues, accusations and provocations" which could cause a "fratricidal war" in the name of Islam.

Rebels Threatened With 'Annihilation'

NC181105 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Aug 18 (AFP)--The governor of the province of Kermanshah today warned Kurdish rebels besieging the town of Paveh they face "complete annihilation" if they do not stop fighting.

Governor Mohammad Sepehri said "strongly and adequately equipped" units of the Iranian Army were ready to leave for Paveh where, according to reports, the Kurdish encirclement of the city had been broken in several places.

"Helicopters are flying in and out more easily than before, bringing food, medicines, water and emergency supplies, and evacuating the wounded", he said.

The army was preparing to attack the Kurds directly following an ultimatum from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni who today gave many commanders 24 hours to end the Kurdish insurgent hold on Paveh.

Commander on F-4 Downing

LD181130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1104 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The commander of the Hor air base, Brigadier Mahmud Sabahat, in a telephone contact, told a PARS correspondent that contrary to the claim made by the people, particularly the democratic party of Sanandaj, the crash of an F-4 jet fighter was due to a technical problem, adding that the jet had not been shot at. He said that the jet was on a reconnaissance flight over Paveh and that it crashed 4 kilometers north of Paveh. The chances are that the two pilots, Maj Mohammad Nozheh and 1 Lt Musavi, have lost their lives, he said.

Commenting on the dispatch of an investigatory team to the scene, the commander said: Because of the lack of security in the area, we have not been able to send the group.

He concluded by saying: It has been reported in the papers that one helicopter has also crashed. This report is also strongly denied. We thus announce that no helicopter from Hor base has crashed.

Insurgents Reportedly Retreating

LD181306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1250 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Communique No 4 of the headquarters of the Corps of the Revolution Guards.

According to information just received from the operational headquarters of the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards by the central headquarters of the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, because of the large number of the Revolution Guards dispatched to Paveh and because it is not possible to send forces by air, a column of forces is marching toward Paveh. Counterrevolutionary elements are rapidly retreating toward the Iraqi border and neighboring villages.

Tabataba'i Comments On Paveh

LD181440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Unidentified reporter's interview with Iranian government spokesman Tabataba'i--place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Tabataba'i, although you were ill, as it were, and were at home, still I would like to ask you, first, at what time did you receive the latest reports regarding the situation in Paveh? Second, the government issued an ultimatum which expired at 1300; now that the ultimatum has expired what is the situation there, in particular, what is the situation of the Revolution Guards there?

[Answer] I received the latest report which is before me right now around 1630 from the army chief of staff and also from the supreme commander of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic [word indistinct]. In general, the reports indicate that the heights around Paveh, which overlook the gendarmerie station, have been retaken by the Islamic Revolution Guards and that the shooting has stopped in Paveh--that is, the assailants have almost been dispersed. The commander of the ground forces is busy rapidly sending a number of policemen from the Kermanshah police department to the area so as to re-constitute the local police department. I also have a report, which I have just received. Let me read it to you. It says that the Paveh police department has been reinforced and reconstituted with the help of police reinforcements.

On the other hand, it has been announced by the chief of staff that the casualties suffered by the Revolution Guards and the Army of the Islamic Republic amounted to 18 killed, and during the cleaning-up operations, 40 people were wounded. These reports have been confirmed by the chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic.

There is yet another report right in front of me, let me read it, as it might also be of interest to your listeners. Helicopters of the Army of the Islamic Republic are busy evacuating the wounded and ferrying them to Kermanshah. According to this report, the encirclement has been completely broken and those who had laid the siege have dispersed.

Among the reports that I have received, again around 1630, is one from Rezaiyeh [recently renamed Urumiyeh]. It says that two columns are moving toward Paveh. In addition, 80 Green Berets [commando unit which was originally created under the shah] and 48 members of the Revolution Guards have gone to Paveh by air. The helicopters carrying personnel will return immediately to the base as soon as they have delivered these forces to Paveh. The helicopters will take the remaining forces from the Bisotun base to the area. Before this a large force less than a brigade with a battery of artillery were put on the move and have reached Ravansar.

In addition, a group of forces, just below a brigade in strength, has been on the move. These forces are near Kermanshah and are in a state of readiness to march on Paveh.

We have also received a report from the gendarmerie to the effect that a tank battalion has been made ready in (Pol-e Zahab) and is awaiting orders to move on Paveh. The army is in the process of crushing the aggressors, and a great many of the attackers have fled and are being pursued by the Revolution Guards. Once again a confirmed report has reached us to the effect that the area around the town, which had been occupied by the attackers, has once again been occupied by the guards and the army forces. This is the latest report I have received.

[Question] The number of people killed which you have reported is much more than what we have heard. When did these people die?

[Answer] Eighteen people were killed and 40 wounded this afternoon when the siege was lifted and when they were going ahead and mopping up the area. Both the army and the Islamic Revolution Guards suffered casualties during the lifting of the siege.

[Question] Dr Chamran, the deputy prime minister, what is his position now? Was he besieged?

[Answer] Yes, mopping-up operations are now being guided by Dr Chamran, and he is now at the governor's house in Paveh and, just as I said, (?he is) undertaking the guidance of the operations of the air force and ground forces in this mopping-up operation.

Officials from the Kermanshah water board have also come to the Paveh region and are busy restoring water in Paveh. These are confirmed reports which have reached us from Paveh up to this hour and are reports confirmed by the gendarmerie and the police.

[Question] Is electricity working in Paveh?

[Answer] Electricity is not yet operational, but they are now trying to supply electricity perhaps tonight by dispatching a few mobile generators in order to supply electricity to the town.

[Question] We heard--I would like to say in short that it was carried by the news--that several helicopters, jets and others had crashed. Would you like to confirm this?

[Answer] In the first place, regarding the jets, it was Thursday afternoon when an air force Phantom jet took off from Kermanshah in order to carry out reconnaissance work in the area, but before reaching its destination it crashed because of a technical error. (?It crashed because it did not function). Therefore, the jet did not crash as a result of a ground attack, but due to a technical shortcoming; and it crashed before arriving at its destination. As to the helicopters, as far as I have been informed, two helicopters were attacked and crashed and their crew and pilots, unfortunately, were martyred. Since then no report or information has reached me. If this has happened, I cannot confirm this since we consider as confirmed only those reports which are definitely given to us by the gendarmerie or by the chief of army staff.

Chamrah Reportedly Escapes Siege

JN181529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 18 August--Iranian Government forces have killed 300 gunmen in Paveh, while the Iranian Air Force was carrying out intensive raids against the city.

The evening newspaper KAYHAN reports that those inhabitants of the city who have been attacking government forces set up barricades in the streets in order to resist the Iranian Army and guards, and cut off water, electricity and telephone lines.

KAYHAN says that thousands of people demonstrated in Kermanshah protesting the incidents in Paveh. Today's Iranian papers report that Deputy Prime Minister Moustafa 'Ali Chamran and those accompanying him have succeeded in breaking through the siege set by armed men since the day before yesterday.

Kurdish Forces Ordered To Evacuate

NC181559 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 18 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Aug 18. (AFP)--Kurdish forces fighting for the north-western Iranian town of Paveh weretoday ordered to evacuate their positions and negotiate if necessary with government representatives, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan Abdel Rahman Ghassemlou told AFP. Speaking from his party's headquarters at Mahabad Mr Ghassemlou said the orders to all his men and sympathisers were intended "to prevent a massacre, which is in nobody's interest." He added that latest reports said that the Iranian Army was ready to launch an all-out attack on Paveh five hours after the expiry of its ultimatum to the Kurds to give up their five-day fight.

"We are in favour of negotiations and against war. We do not understand the meaning of the savage campaign orchestrated against us by the government," Mr Ghassemlou said.

Khomeyni Orders Insurgents Arrested

LD181912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Imam Khomeyni sent a message at 2200 today and issued orders to the forces dispatched to the Kordestan region to pursue and arrest the insurgents who are on the run and hand them over to the competent courts immediately. The text of the imam's order is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: To the chief of the General Staff of the army; the chief of the All-State Islamic Gendarmerie; and the head of the Revolution Guards: I emphatically command you to order the forces dispatched to the Kordestan region to follow and arrest the insurgents who are escaping and hand them over to the competent courts immediately; to close all the country's borders at the earliest opportunity so that the insurgents may not escape abroad; and I emphatically order you to arrest with complete authority the insurgents' leaders and hand them over. Negligence in this matter is a violation of duty and will be a cause for rigorous calling to account.

Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 18 August 1979.

Shooting Stopped in Paveh

LD182048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mr Sadeq Tabataba'i, deputy prime minister and government spokesman, in a telephone interview with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran [radio] has provided new information of the Paveh incidents: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Tabataba'i, what is the latest news on Paveh at this time?

[Answer] The two or three reports that I described earlier were the latest reports. I have just received another report from the combined chiefs of the General Staff of the Islamic Republic Army. It says: According to the report we have received, the helicopters that went to Paveh have returned and shooting has stopped in Paveh. The Cobra helicopters which went to the outlying areas of Apaveh in order to (back up) the 214 helicopters opened fire on the insurgents who had besieged the city and succeeded in uprooting them. Dr Mostafa 'Ali Chamran, the deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs [title as received], has thanked the army for breaking the siege. According to the latest report that we have, today's casualties have been put as follows: 18 Revolution Guards were martyred and 40 were wounded. We also had civilian casualties in Paveh, but accurate figures have not yet been reported to the chief of the General Staff. [end recording]

Cabinet Discusses Paveh Situation

LD182108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the deputy prime minister and government spokesman, at the end of a Cabinet meeting this evening, told a PARS correspondent about the decisions adopted by the Cabinet. At this meeting, the current situation of the army and the situation in Paveh were discussed and decisions were made on the punishment to be imposed on those who disobey the order of the army's high command and who take defiant actions within the army. These measures will be announced after approval by the Revolution Council. In response to a question on the maximum penalty to be imposed on these individuals, he said: Naturally, it will be the death penalty.

Shari'atmadari Calls for Volunteers

LD182244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] The following statement on the events in Paveh has been issued by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: With great regret, unpleasant news has reached us on the massacre and bloodshed of the Muslim people and the Revolution Guards in Paveh, news which simply cannot be overlooked. The merciless massacre of Muslim people in Paveh has taken place with such barbarity and callousness that even the lives of physicians and nurses, whose duty it is to save the lives of the wounded and injured, have not been spared.

What should be done vis-a-vis such conspiracies, massacres and the trampling underfoot of the rights of the oppressed people? In our view, revolutionary alertness, the consolidation of solidarity and powerful unity of all the people in fighting the counter-revolution and struggling against the insurgents for the lives, property and honor of the people is absolutely necessary.

Today the government ought to fulfill its historic and revolutionary role vis-a-vis the heart-rending incidents in Paveh in the best possible manner and restore full security and calm to the region by discharging its legal duties. We also call on the free and Muslim nation of Iran to open registers in cities and provincial centers, through unity and monolithic solidarity, for the registration of names by competent individuals so that they may declare their full readiness to struggle against the cowardly onslaughts of the counterrevolutionaries of Paveh, and, under the supervision of the government, use will be made of them at an opportune moment.

[Signed] Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari.

Paveh Reportedly 'Cleansed'

LD182250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest report received from the General Staff command of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Paveh, the city has been completely cleansed of criminal insurgents, and the hospital and all the city installations are in the hands of the government forces and Revolution Guards. According to this same report, Dr Chamran, the deputy prime minister for revolution affairs, is currently in Paveh and is in charge of the operations.

It was also announced that 24 armed thieves were arrested in Pol-e Zahab.

Khomeyni: Communism Causes Bloodshed

LD191348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Members of the educational seminar of the Islamic association of teachers of the country were received by the imam yesterday. The imam said the following in his address: [announcer read]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, among the advantages of the monotheist school over other schools in the world is that the monotheist school educates the people, takes them out of the darkness and guides them toward enlightenment. Both schools, that is to say polytheist schools and schools that have nothing to do with monotheism or which are impartial with regard to monotheism, whatever they do or whatever training and education they impart, they still drown people in materialism and darkness and prevent them from enlightenment. The communist school is the school of bloodshed and suffocation; the school is dominated by all kinds of suffocation and there is so much bloodshed, that right from the outset when their leaders attained domination, they killed thousands, even hundreds of thousands of people. Whatever materialism that prevails in America and the noncommunist countries of the west they too are emersed in quibbles over materialism are engaged in materialism and drag the people to bloodshed and death.

The monotheist schools do not want to conquer cities and have no desire to be violent to the people; they invite the people, as far as possible, to return to the world of enlightenment and never seek conflict and war unless they see the presence of a conspiracy. When they do see a conspiracy, they deal with it severely in accordance with the Koranic and Islamic injunction.

In our country, too, when this major conquest was achieved by you respectable women and men, everything was left free, communications were left free; schools were left free so much so that during these recent months, nearly 200 different groups declared their existence. Even the communists which are corrupt and the agents of corruption also declared their existence.

But when we believe that they declared their existence not merely for the sake of publicity, but that a conspiracy is at issue, then we can no longer tolerate nor can we accept the conspiracy. To publicize a school is different from setting fire to harvests, pouring into the university and obstructing the work of the educationalists, pouring into factories and causing obstruction in their work, opposing and boycotting a people's referendum which is to the benefit of the country, setting fire to the ballot boxes and fixing their own rules for the marches that they stage thereby injuring a large number of our youth. The fact that we have exerted revolutionary patience so far was so that the people should know who they are and what aims they have.

They do not want to publicize their school nor do they want to talk logically; they want to crush all other schools and they want to crush the school of Islam. The issue then is the issue of Islam and the (?interests) of the Muslims. We cannot overlook this. For this reason, I declared that should they do such things again, we will alert the entire nation and we will alert all the Revolution Guards, and we will alert all the Iranian women, and men, and we will eradicate them.

So much for these issues, as for the teachers, the teachers' role in the community is similar to that of the prophets. Prophets, too, are teachers for humanity.

Democratic Party of Kordestan Blamed

LD190904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the deputy prime minister and government spokesman, at the conclusion of the government's session last night told the correspondent of the PARS AGENCY about the decisions taken at the Council of Government:

The government spokesman announced: Paratroopers of the Islamic Republic's Army have entered Paveh, and 200 armed men have left for Paveh from [name indistinct]. The Paveh gendarmerie post, though sporadically coming under attack by the attackers' anti-aircraft artillery, is resisting thanks to the resistance put up by an officer, eight army personnel and some brave youngmen. He added: The wounded officer, Third Lieutenant Ysofi, who is commanding the gendarmerie post in Paveh, though severely wounded, has said that he would not go to the hospital even if he died, that he would not leave his trench even for a moment.

The deputy prime minister added: It is reported from the Hor air base in Hamadan that the reports from Nosul, which is located near Paveh, indicate that the situation in the area is good.

The people have left their martyrs and flocked to welcome the relief forces. The same report indicates that the forces of the Islamic Republic's Army are busy landing in the region, and the attackers have retreated, and although a number of them resisted they have been crushed.

The government spokesman added: Reports by air corps pilots who have returned from the Paveh district indicated that the attacks are fleeing from the hilltops.

In conclusion he said: According to reports which have reached us, the Democratic Party of Kordestan took command of the operation in Paveh, and all the sedition created was its handiwork. Of course, there were others from other groupings, and I hope that within the next day or two I shall be able to inform the public of the sources of the instigation.

Army, Gendarmerie Positions Reported

LD190654 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A PARS AGENCY correspondent sent us a dispatch at 0215 this morning from the war-torn Uramanat region, reporting that army men and a gendarmerie battalion have successfully crossed Palanganah Pass. Thus, there is no longer a significant obstacle across the way, and one of the most sensitive occupied points has been captured by the forces of the Islamic Republic's Army.

The PARS AGENCY adds: The Green Berets have descended on Paveh and have joined the battle. In another report our correspondent states: A gendarmerie battalion will be stationed at Mofud, and two gendarmerie groups are moving towards Karand. The Javanrud post at Quri Qal'eh has been reinforced by gendarmerie officers who accompanied army columns to the area, and another group of gendarmerie officers have reinforced Ravansar.

11 Paveh Insurgents Executed

LD190621 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch from the PARS AGENCY correspondent, 11 of those people who attacked Paveh and were subsequently captured by the Islamic Revolution Guards were recognized as sowing corruption on Earth and wagers of battle against God and His Apostle, and were condemned to death at dawn today. The sentences were carried out at 0240 this morning at the grounds of Qezelabad prison in Kermanshah.

These people were: Abdollah Nuri, the son of Ahmad; Hushang Kazizi, the son of 'Abolhamid; Mohammad Mahmudi, the son of 'Abdollah; Yadollah Mahmudi, the son of 'Abdollah; Hoseyn Shiani, the son of Hedayat; Hrmaz Gorji Bayani, the son of Hoseyn; Mozaffar Fattahi, the son of 'Ali; Mohammad 'Ezzati, the son of 'Abbas; Mohammad Safar 'Azizi, the son of Mohammad Rashid; Azarnush Mahdavian, the son of 'Abdolquoddus; and Asghar Behbud, the son of 'Ali Asghar.

Pilots' Role Noted

LD190835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Naser Yektakhah, deputy head of the guards in Paveh, in an interview with the PARS AGENCY in Kermanshah, said: The two hilltops overlooking the gendarmerie post and the Paveh hospital and the heights overlooking the Paveh hotel have been captured from the attackers by the Revolution Guards and members of the gendarmerie. During these operations, pilots of the army air corps played a remarkable role, and all the brother guards are extremely grateful to them.

The latest report from Paveh says that Dr Chamran, deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, and the brother guards are busy patrolling and conducting mopping-up operations in Paveh. According to the deputy head of the Revolution Guard Corps, of the five guards and local people who were wounded and moved by helicopter to Kermanshah's 200-bed hospital, two have died.

Kordestan Democratic Party Illegal

LD191122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced today that the Democratic Party of Kordestan is illegal. A government spokesman announced at noon today that according to a decision by the Revolution Council, the Democratic Party of Kordestan is declared illegal as of today. The text of the statement by the deputy prime minister has been announced as follows:

Taking cognizance of the fact that the former democratic faction, which was set up on 16 August 1945 and resumed its activity after the victory of the Iranian Islamic revolution under the name of the Democratic Party of Kordestan with foreign backing and at the behest of counterrevolutionaries, has risen against the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the intention of seceding part of Iran's national and Islamic sovereignty and of dealing a blow to the integrity and independence of the country. By instigating and inciting the people to commit murder and plunder it has caused bloody incidents in Sanandaj, Naqadeh, Marivan and Paveh and has launched an armed attack on the military barracks of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Sanandaj and Mahabad. Therefore, from the standpoint of the oppressed Muslim nation of Iran, the said party and the associations affiliated to it are deemed as lacking any legality and are hereby declared to be illegal.

Activity in that party and any affiliation with it--not to mention any activity which involved the aforementioned deeds--are deemed as a counterrevolutionary act and an expression of open hostility toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and as a crime. The transgressor shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the standards of the Shari'ah and the realm's current regulations.

[dated] 19 August 1979

Troops Ordered To Change Direction

LD191058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1045 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] We draw your attention to a report just handed us: Dear listeners, in response to Imam Khomeyni's order in connection with the mobilization of security forces to deal with the situation in Kordestan, the chief of general staff of the Iranian Islamic Republic just told us by telephone that this order has been issued to the units moving to Paveh so that they can change their course and go toward Sanandaj, since Paveh is adequately secured by forces. These units have been ordered to prepare to carry out the orders which will be issued.

Khomeyni Praises Security Forces

LD191404 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by Imam Khomeyni: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Following the events in Paveh, a great many people in various parts of the country have declared their readiness to move into the region and crush the rebels. While expressing my deep gratitude to my brothers and the honorable people, I must point out that following the event in Sanandaj, of which you were informed, I issued the order for an immediate mobilization of the security forces.

The security forces report that immediate and effective measures have been taken. I have now been informed that the honorable and courageous inhabitants of Kermanshah have collectively moved toward Sanandaj on foot. While thanking them deeply, I request that they return to their homes. Strict orders have been issued to security forces and the Corps of Revolution Guards to end the disturbance in Kordestan, rescue the honorable people of the region from the counterrevolutionaries and purge the region from the internal and foreign rebels. God bless you all.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 19 August 1979

Government Statement on Mobilization

LD191416 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1355 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention to this unscheduled announcement. The following statement was issued 1 hour ago by the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic:

In the name of God: This is to inform all the Iranian people that following the order issued by the leader of the revolution, appropriate arrangements have been made and are being made by the armed forces to restore order in Sanandaj and reestablish security in the Kurdish-inhabited region.

Meanwhile, while expressing our gratitude for the enthusiastic response demonstrated by all our compatriots to purge Kordestan and for their support for the army, it is hereby announced that all those who have had military service may report to the nearest army barracks, or gendarmerie or the office of Corps of Revolution Guards, so that arrangements can be made to register them and put them to use in accordance with our needs.

As for those without any military service, they should register at the offices of the Corps of the Revolution Guards so that they may be trained and used later.

[Signed] The Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Kurdish Activity Near Sero

NC191355 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, Aug 19 (AFP)--Kurdish insurgents today claimed the capture of the garrison in the Kurdistan capital of Sanandaj.

A Kurdish source said that Iranian officer and soldiers had mutinied.

Kurdish sources also said guerrillas controlling the Turkish frontier zone near Sero had destroyed two tanks from an army unit from Urumiyeh, capital of western Azerbaijan Province.

Yesterday Ayatollah Khomeyni ordered the closure of the 170-mile (300 kms) frontier with Iraq, and today Kurds who broke off their action at Paveh were reported to have attacked the gendarmerie post at Nusud, 17 miles (30 kms) to the north, which blocked their retreat to Iraq.

Army 'Totally in Control'

LD191442 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In a telephone contact, the public relations office of the Army General Staff of the Islamic Republic stated that in implementing Imam Khomeyni's order for the mobilization of the Iranian Islamic Army forces in order to take all the necessary and decisive measures against the counterrevolutionaries and to crush the internal and foreign traitors in Kordestan, the army, in carrying out Imam Khomeyni's order, is now totally in control in Kordestan as well as in the Paveh and Sanandaj regions.

Minorities Threatened With Genocide

NC191630 Paris AFP in English 1534 GMT 19 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Aug 19, (AFP)--Kurds and other minorities are threatened with genocide "by the mediaeval religious dictatorship now developing in Iran", the banned Iranian Kurdistan Democratic Party (IKDP) warned today.

The party, in an emotional appeal, called on world leaders and international organizations to do what they could to stop the "holy war declared on the Kurdish people by Shi'ite Moslim chauvinism."

The appeal was addressed to United States President Jimmy Carter, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, South Yemen President 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat.

It also called for aid from the United Nations and UNESCO, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Red Cross, Amnesty International, the Communist Parties of France and Italy, the Socialist Parties of Sweden, France and Denmark and the Second International.

The IKDP warned that all minorities that were not of Persian origin or the Shi'ite faith were threatened by "total war according to a prepared plan."

With the Ayatollah Khomeyni calling the Kurds devils and infidels, an ordinary Iranian soldier or revolutionary guard would consider them in the same light as Mongols, Huns or the SS, the appeal added.

Shi'ite religious leaders and politicians on radio and television uttered the worst insults against the Kurds, who had struggled against the "dictatorship of the Shah" with the hope that the revolution would give them their legitimate rights, which they wished to exercise in the framework of the Iranian state without breaking away, the IKDP declared.

"The Kurds choice of getting their rights recognised by political means in abandoning an armed struggle after the revolution is now seen to be in vain. The government now intends to crush them and deprive them of their democratic freedoms," the appeal said.

Kordestan Governor Address

ID192048 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 19 Aug 79 ID

[Text] A statement has been issued by the governor general of Kordestan addressed to the citizens of Sanandaj. The statement calls upon the people to maintain calm, and says that identifiable and irresponsible groups who do not have a sense of responsibility must know that the government will act decisively. Thus, they must give back the arms they have taken from the military personnel as soon as possible. They must know that the government is in no way prepared to see the security of the region endangered, or the Paveh episode repeated. Everyone must know that the government will not stand idly by, and it will neutralize counterrevolutionary plots whatever the cost. While the country needs calm it is a source of regret that irresponsible groups are causing disturbances in the city. I ask all informed and responsible people to help with the security of the city.

Muslim Leaders Discuss Paveh

ID192118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 19 Aug 79 ID

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, yesterday morning [Tehran time, but the morning of 19 August GMT] Their Great Eminences Haj Seyyed Kazem Shari'at Madari and Haj Seyyed Mohammad Reza Golpaygani met and held talks in Mashhad with Their Great Eminences Haj Seyyed 'Abdollah Shirazi and Haj Seyyed Hasan Tabataba'i-Qomi. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, in the course of the meeting, which lasted 1 hour, various problems of state, particularly the recent Paveh incidents and counterrevolution conspiracy in this area, were discussed and views were exchanged on them.

W. Azarbayjan Alert Ordered

ID192113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 19 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Hujjat al-Islam Hasani, the imam's representative in Urumiyeh, issued a statement yesterday addressed to armed forces of west Azarbayjan and ordered the committees, Mojahedin and the Revolution Guards Corps of the cities of Maku, Khoy, Salmas, Eslamabad, Naqadeh and Miandow Ab and villages under their jurisdictions to be in a state of alert to protect sensitive city centers and villages. The same statement gave a 48-hour ultimatum to those who disarmed the personnel of the Qotur Company and the Pavah gendarmerie posts to return the arms plundered.

Explosions At U.S. Consulate

JN180813 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Aug 79 JN

[Text] A series of loud explosions shook the U.S. Consulate building in Tehran. U.S. sources report that the incident took place early today, but give no further details. Today's Tehran daily newspaper, however, reports that there were no casualties. The paper adds that the building guard received a telephone call from an unidentified person prior to the explosions.

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI IN QOM

ID181852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 79 ID

[Text] In order to become acquainted with Imam Khomeyni, the elected members of the Council of Experts, accompanied by Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian, arrived in Qom at 1800 today and met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, at his home.

During a 30-minute historic speech on the eve of the opening of the Council of Experts, Imam Khomeyni gave instructions to the people's representatives. At this meeting, Imam Khomeyni addressed the representatives of the Council of Experts and told them to observe the constitution in accordance with the Shari'at within the framework of the Islamic teaching, along with the law of the Islamic Republic.

Khomeyni Speech

ID191528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the elected members of the council for the final study of the constitution [Council of Experts] were received in audience by Imam Khomeyni in Qom. Addressing the elected members Imam Khomeyni said: Whenever some event is to take place, sabotage occurs. When the referendum was about to take place, they created a hue and cry. They were defeated then. In every instance they face defeat. They engage in sabotage. Now that the Council of Experts is about to be realized, they are engaging in sabotage. We draw your attention to the details of Imam Khomeyni's speech, recorded on tape:

[Khomeyni--begin recording; speech already in progress] I have to express regret for the situation which they brought about. This type of situation, this type of sabotage always takes place before any planned event occurs. When the referendum was about to take place they resorted to a great deal of hue and cry; they were defeated there.

In every situation they face defeat and they resort to sabotage. Now that this esteemed council is about to be realized, they have brought about this sabotage in order to divert the minds of the people to other things and so that maybe--as they imagine--the gentlemen of the Council of Experts will not be able to continue their work. Later, when this job is over, when the national consultative assembly wants to elect the president, we expect problems to be created.

However, the nation had found its way; the nation and government, all strata, are continuing along this way, whether or not these people create such noise and din. The crushing of these people, too, is not all that difficult. We wanted to treat them leniently, but they want... [Khomeyni interrupts himself] Doesn't this microphone work? We are just waiting for these acts of sabotage to be perpetrated by these saboteurs and these foreigners who have made these people into tools to serve their own aims. And these people with such sundry names as the such-and-such democratic party, the people's devotee guerrillas and other similar meaningless names resort to and continue such inhuman acts, sometimes with their pens and sometimes with their actions.

As I have said, the fault is ours. The revolution should not be like that. We wanted, the government wanted to behave with extreme leniency. They gave freedom, they left the borders open, they freed everybody, they freed the pens, they freed the affairs, they freed the parties. They thought that these people, if they are not Muslims, are at least human beings. At least they would have sufficient sense about a realm whose nationalities have gone through so many trials and tribulations that should the situation shift into reverse it would be bad for everyone. But it became clear that this was not so and that these people are the agents of foreigners--no matter whether they are the agents of the United States or of some other places.

The nature of people, the nature of these writers, the nature of these parties, the nature of these deceiving groups with their meaningless names have become clear to the nation. If we act now in a revolutionary manner they cannot say that we have not given them freedom. We gave them freedom, but they abused it. If they resort to sabotage, they will not be granted this freedom, freedom within limits dictated by the law, within limits permitted us by Islam. Islam has not permitted us to let everyone be free so that anyone could do whatever he wished, whether it be to formulate a plot or drag the country through dust and blood. We should remonstrate with the government and other people in the country that when these people killed and wounded 100 people that way [as heard], the government did nothing but express regret, saying that it did not see anything else and did not hear anything from the radio.

It would be different if these people were to refrain from their actions with a mere expression of regret or with, for example, a piece of advice, if they were to refrain from their contrary actions--advice has been given for the past several months, they have been counselled, they have been begged; everything that could be done has been done--but they are not people who would stop their actions after receiving advice. They should be treated with severity, and perhaps today or tomorrow I will ban a great many of these parties and we will not allow any writing emanating from these people to be reproduced or any work by these people to be published anywhere in the realm.

We will destroy all their writings, because you should understand that these people are subversives. They are not people with whom you can deal leniently. The Democratic Party of Kordestan is a subversive society. They are corrupt people, they are mufsid [perpetrators of corruption].

We cannot allow these people to do whatever they want to do to their hearts' content. These people are now openly saying that you people are doing this. These people have perpetrated sabotage and then say that the people are responsible. They foment sedition and then blame others. I just saw in the papers that this corrupt 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni [Kurdish religious leader] and also the corrupt Qasemlu [leader of the Democratic Party of Kordestan], who brought his filthy corpse here--these people say that you people; the guards themselves who have come along, look what have they done to the people, when in fact these people decapitated the guards, decapitated the people, and consider what they did to the children! This is the sort of people we are dealing with. We cannot deal with these people through peace, amity and such methods. They should be dealt with severely, and we will deal with them severely.

Even now we would have liked to deal as leniently as possible with those who use the pen, those who imagine themselves to be intellectuals, those who have set up fronts; but they must desist from their actions. The path of the nation is well known; it is not something that is unknown. All those who know about the situation in Iran, all know what this nation wants. It is no secret to anyone, it is no secret to foreigners, to the local people, to the parties and to all people that what this nation wants is the Islamic republic. It wants Islam. A few corrupt persons come along and say: Not at all! Not Islam, but a republic. They wish to impose a number of people on this nation and then say: We are not free!

Freedom is such that you who are in the minority, not that minority [words indistinct], that minority whereby you collected all your groups and carried out all these actions and all that sabotage and yet do not amount to anything else but 1 and 1/2 or at most 2 percent; all in all there are only 2 percent who opposed the situation. Such a referendum is unprecedented in the world. It was a truly free referendum in which all the people were left free and voted freely, although certain people created obstacles and some of these very devils created obstacles.

These people do not want to see this realm stay as it is, which would enable it to forge ahead along with the movement. These people try to prevent this progress. Otherwise, why would they resort to such acts as burning harvests, putting factories out of action, preventing the people from voting, bringing about this situation when the people wanted to elect the Council of Experts? They do this when there is voting to be done and they do this when the council is set up. And what will happen later? This is the path of the nation. To you who say we are working for the nation, for the masses and for the people, this is the path of the nation, I ask: Is it in the interest of the people to set fire to a harvest which is the fruit of the toil of a number of people, the fruit of the labor of people for a whole year which you then can set on fire with a mere match?

This is the path of the nation. If the masses and the people want to vote then you prevent them--is this in the interest of the people?

Is it in the interest of the masses to claim that you are working for the benefit of the masses and the nation, yet claim that it is the turban and the sandals [the Muslim clergy] who are in opposition? What have the turbans and sandals done? The turbans and sandals have given you a moratorium for the past 5 months, when as a matter of fact all power rests in their hands. Power everywhere rests in the hands of the turbans and sandals, but what did they do except see you embark on sabotage. The trouble is that the turbans and sandals actually gave you a chance for sabotage.

If we had dealt with them as the rest of the revolutions which take place in this world do--revolutions which take place and immediately afterward hang or burn alive a few thousand of these corrupt people in public places--the matter would now be over. They would not allow a (?corrupt person) to publish a newspaper. Look at the October Revolution, which is so old, and the people still do not have a newspaper; there is not more than one party. These people in Iran are clamoring for that. If a corrupt party is thwarted here they say this has become one-party system, a Rastakhiz Party. We want a Rastakhiz Party. [sentence as heard] We will allow one or a few parties, which act properly, to act and we will ban the remainder and we will destroy all the writings which these people have produced and which are contrary to the course of Islam and Muslims.

One must make these people understand that it is you who are the dictators. We were liberals, but you did not allow this to remain so. We gave you freedom, but you did not allow this freedom to remain. Now that this has happened, we will deal with you in a revolutionary manner. Let the foreign newspapers write whatever they want. Let the acolytes of Zionism and imperialism and their ilk shout to their hearts' content. If they want, these people, too, can shout as much as they want in their homes. But they cannot do so outside any more. They are isolated.

We will have trouble yet with these people. In the future, when the issue of the president comes along we will see the same situation and the same bloodshed, and when the issue of the national consultative assembly comes up it will even be worse than this, much worse. We should bar the way to corruption. We are dutybound by Islam to protect the interests of Muslims. We are all dutybound to safeguard the interests of Islam, and these factions are acting to destroy the interests of Islam. Therefore, with the utmost regret we can no longer give the freedom we previously gave and we cannot allow these parties to carry on their deeds and the things they used to do and continue to do. Some little man, a capitalist--and I do not want to mention his filthy name now--the fact remains that a capitalist brought about these acts of sedition, but he has now fled from the scene.

We cannot give them a chance. It is definitely not possible for us to give as many chances as we were able to in the past. We made mistakes and I admit that we made a mistake; both we and the government made mistakes and also the Revolution Council made a mistake. We all made mistakes. We imagined that we were dealing with human beings, but we found out that we were not dealing with human beings. We were dealing with savage beasts, and we cannot be lenient with savage beasts and we shall not be lenient.

I hope that the shouts of these people and these frantic attempts, this rumormongering--they have once again spread a rumor that on 19 August the shah will return, they will bring back the shah; I wish to God that the shah would return--these rumors will come to nothing. But I hope that the gentlemen here will with health--God willing, and I know that what I say is unnecessary, but I am saying it just the same--without paying the slightest attention to the West, East, such and such party, the Democratic Party, this, that and the other, without paying the slightest attention make this constitution of ours conform to the Shari'ah. If one of the deputies or all the deputies should wish to leave this framework, they no longer remain deputies.

Gentlemen, are you empowered to grant a divorce to the wives of men? Of course not. If you were to do so, would that be right? No. But you are empowered to study the constitution of the Islamic Republic. If you were now to wish, or if certain people were to wish, that the republic should not be there and that they should discuss the monarchical regime, would you be right to study such a thing? No, you have no right to study this. You have the right to study the Islamic Republic, just as you and we--whoever is concerned--are not empowered to divorce the wives of men. Their power is limited: Should non-Islamic issues, should a non-Islamic issue crop up here, it should not be studied. The discussion of a non-Islamic issue is contrary to what you are empowered to do. It is as if you wished to investigate a scientific issue here. There is no objection to your discussing that, but it is contrary to what you have been empowered to do. Just as divorcing the wives of those men who have empowered you is contrary to your powers, so the discussion of a non-Islamic issue, no matter what it is, no matter what issue it is, is not up to you.

Let them form another group. The nation itself has the power to do so. Let them set up a group which will deal with non-Islamic issues. Within the framework of Islamic issues--of course, if they are administrative issues and concern the running of the country's affairs, well, these are other issues--but as regards Islam, if one were to examine the issues concerned with Islam contrary to Islam, this would be contrary to the path of the nation and would moreover be contrary to the limits of your powers. And if all vote for something non-Islamic, this will be contrary to their power. The people have not empowered you to do this. When it is contrary to your power, it is like divorcing their wives.

We are afraid of no one. We are afraid neither of the East considering us illiberal or dictatorial nor of the West saying anything. Of course, when their interests are endangered then they will level all the accusations against us. And will we accept all the accusations? Not at all. Whatever they say, we will follow our own path. We will set up the Islamic Republic just as we have been ordered to do by blessed almighty God, and we will carry on on our path just as the interests of our realm and of our people dictate. The gentlemen here will traverse this path, and whatever anyone says is of no consequence and we have no fear of this.

Of course, if you want all the people to say nice things about you, you should go home so that no one sees you.

They said a lot of things about Imam 'Ali, about the most noble Prophet, and they continue to say things. We have nothing to fear since the Westerners say much worse things about our Prophet than they say about you and us. They talk about all the caliphs of Islam. They see themselves in danger. When they are in danger, that is, when their interests have been endangered, of course they have to say things about us. But we will traverse our own path; we will travel along our path as far as it is possible for us, and the gentlemen will traverse their own path without fear of whatever anyone says. We are not interested in being popular. Neither are you interested in becoming popular. In this council we are not interested in popularity. In this council you should act in accordance with the power entrusted to you by the nation, in accordance with the duty entrusted to you by Islam. Act thus and you will act so.

I advise those people who--God forbid--have other ideas contrary to the path of the nation, I advise them to leave their plans and views for another time and to do such things at another time. Now is not the time to express ideas which are contrary to the path of the nation and thus destroy their good name within the nation. And I am not willing to see this happen. If you have certain things to discuss in this council, if you want to say certain things in this council which are contrary to the path of the nation, you will destroy your popularity among the nation and--God forbid--this will not be very advantageous for them later. If you wish to act in accordance with democracy, as you may put it, then democracy is the view of the majority. Whatever the majority said [words indistinct]. You are not their guardians. You are their representatives, not their guardians. In the present state of the path of the nation I beg you that if you want to discuss something which is contrary to the path of the nation, you should not raise such an issue. It is not necessary to mention everything which is right here. You should discuss those issues which are connected with your task in hand in accordance with the path chosen by our nation, even though this path may be contrary to the interests of the nation. Let it be so. The nation has voted. The vote that it has cast is considered valid throughout the world as the vote of the majority--particularly such a majority with such a shout several months and several years old by the nation which has suffered all these tribulations toward this end. So now you should not now come and say something which is contrary to this path. [passage indistinct]

It will make no progress since it is contrary to your entrusted powers. You have not been empowered by the nation for everything. Neither is this in the interest of the realm. It is contrary to the interests of this nation. It is contrary to the interest of the gentlemen themselves, and I beseech the blessed almighty God that you may traverse this path with health and success and approve a constitution which conforms with Islam, is progressive and perfect in every sense, as we consider Islam the most progressive of all schools; and anyone who wants to say anything let him do so. We consider Islam as progressive, and you should know that we want a progressive thing.

This is what we want, whether you call it progressive or otherwise or whether you call us savage. This is what we want. And our nation wants this. The power of Islam is (?great), God willing. I apologize to the gentlemen for this meeting and that there seems to be no food forthcoming. This is how our house is: nothing is known. [end recording]

Session Ends

LD190712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The opening session of the Council of Experts, which was inaugurated at 1000 this morning with a message from Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, concluded its work at 1100. The Council of Ministers and the prime minister also took part at the session.

Khalkhali Comments on Executions, Shah Assassination Bid

LD171817 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1230 GMT on 17 August carries a 20-minute recorded interview of Ayatollah Khalkhali by a station correspondent.

The correspondent begins by asking Khalkhali about the circumstances of his appointment as spiritual magistrate. Khalkhali says that immediately after the revolution he was one of the individuals sought by Imam Khomeyni to become spiritual magistrate. He goes on to say: "I was the first to start working in [revolution] courts as spiritual magistrate. Consequently, from the very beginning, every single person convicted in these courts was convicted on my order. This stemmed from the fact that, as far as the imam was concerned, I qualified spiritually for the job." Replying to a question to the effect that he had had no written order from the imam, Khalkhali says: "The imam's written order is available; it has been approved by the office of the prime minister. So, there could not possibly be any objection to this."

Khalkhali then comments on the trial and executions of SAVAK leaders Moqaddam, Pakravan and Nasiri, saying: "As far as Nasiri's case was concerned, it was very simple, for there was no need for any trial or court. However, when Pakravan's case came up, as it concerned the distant past, it became rather difficult." Khalkhali then cites Pakravan's crimes, concluding: "Considering his record, we did not hesitate, for under Islam there was no question of pardon in his case. Therefore, we carried out the sentence of execution."

Khalkhali also comments on the trial and execution of Moqaddam, saying that despite all the pressure, the death sentence was carried out. He continues: "As for Hoveyda, who used to even claim that the Council of Ministers wanted to decide his case, we said he was lying, that he wanted to postpone the trial. Consequently, as soon as his trial was over we carried out the death sentence." Asked to elaborate about the pressure exerted in Moqaddam's case, Khalkhali declines to answer, saying that he would make it public in the future. Returning to Hoveyda's case, he says that "Zionists and imperialists" wanted a public trial, as in Bhutto's case. He adds: "Obviously, had Hoveyda been kept alive, considering the circumstances, he would not have been executed."

Even Hoveyda himself used to say: I am not asking you not to execute me; I am asking for a 2-month delay. He also offered to pay me 1 billion toman not to have him executed, to postpone it." He then goes on to cite those opposing Hoveyda's execution, saying: "Even some of our present statesmen were not prepared to put up with the type of trial we had in mind. Perhaps they were not even prepared to see Hoveyda executed; there is no doubt about this. Consequently, there were conflicting ideas, with pressures being brought upon us. It was because of these pressures that his trial was delayed about 25 days."

The correspondent asks: "When you were responsible [for Revolution Courts], was Imam Khomeyni in touch with the courts?"

Khalkhali replies: "Of course, we briefed the imam on some of the issues. However, the imam himself used to reiterate that he did not wish to be consulted about decisions taken concerning the fate of individuals, that our views were final." Commenting on his resignation from revolution courts, Khalkhali says it was because of his decisiveness that pressure was exerted on him; therefore, he resigned. He adds that he being pressed by people from all over the country to resume his former job.

Commenting on the delay in the operation of Revolution Courts, Khalkhali says: "I personally believe that this is detrimental to the people's interest, that it is detrimental to the security of the country. Had these courts acted decisively, particularly in the case of some army commanders, who, it is believed, would help the situation in the army if they were pardoned--I do not believe this, for, according to military personnel, they are criminals. The military personnel were tools in their hands. Therefore, they must not be pardoned. Their accounts must be settled as soon as possible. It is possible that the government might think that with the postponement of their trials, they might receive pardons, that this would help improve the situation. No, this is definitely not the case. The situation would actually deteriorate and they would abuse the privilege. A case in point was the incident in Rezaieh [Urumiyeh]. As soon as you give an inch, some of these army men who have a parasitical sort of dependence would immediately take advantage of the situation. I have heard that one of these army men has actually given the 'Long Live the Shah' slogan in Rezaieh."

The correspondent asks: "What about the plan for the assassination of the deposed shah?"

Khalkhali answers: "Naturally, his assassination plan was drawn up by me. There are certain individuals who have been assigned to do the job. Once or twice the plan was about to be implemented. However, they did not succeed. One of these occasions was the incident in the course of which a helicopter was used, the incident reported throughout the world. There was another attack, during which handgrenades were used, when an ordinary bodyguard was killed; his name was reported as ('Abdollah Akrami). However, this was not confirmed by Mexican authorities. Obviously, there are a great many groups which are active. I do hope that, God willing, this task is finished as soon as possible and the Iranian nation is saved from this devious dragon, this snake." Asked about his opinion of former Prime Minister Bakhtiar, Khalkhali says: "I have said it and the imam has said it: Bakhtiar must die." The interview ends with Khalkhali stressing that the Iranian nation has been saved from the yoke of Zionism and imperialism for the next 10,000 years.

AFGHANISTAN

REBELS INTENSIFY ATTACKS IN TWO PROVINCES

BK181608 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Aug 79 BK

[Text] According to reports coming from across the border, the opponents of the Kabul Government have occupied many villages of Bamian Province, including (Shepar) city.

According to PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL, the rebel army has blockaded the roads of the province and their attack on the provincial capital is imminent. The Kabul government has airlifted military supplies to control the deteriorating situation. The Afghan Air Force has intensively bombed villages, killing many people including women and children.

PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL also said that the antigovernment forces last Tuesday attacked Faizabad, Jurm, Barak and many other places in Badakhshan Province and inflicted heavy losses on the government troops. They cut the (Keshum)-(Faizabad) road in many places and destroyed many bridges. The rebels also claim to have occupied many places in the province.

INDIA

CHARAN SINGH GOVERNMENT SUBMITS RESIGNATION

BK200643 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, and his Council of Ministers have resigned.

Mr Charan Singh called on the president at about 1100 this morning to submit the resignation of his ministers. Later he told newsmen that he has recommended to the president that steps may be taken to obtain a fresh mandate from the people.

The decision to resign was taken a little earlier at an emergency meeting of the Cabinet. This followed a meeting of the Congress-I Parliamentary Board which decided that they will oppose the motion of confidence in the Charan Singh ministry which was to be taken up in the Lok Sabha today. The meeting was held at Mrs Gandhi's residence.

Asked by newsmen whether her party will help Mr Jagjivan Ram to form the government, Mrs Gandhi replied: "Wait and see, we will cross the bridge when we come to it."

The AIR [All India Radio] correspondent says the Lok Sabha was getting ready to take up the confidence motion when the news came about the Congress-I Parliamentary Board's decision to oppose the motion, followed shortly afterwards by the Cabinet's decision to resign. As the House met, the speaker announced that he had received a message from the prime minister saying that he has submitted his resignation and that of his Council of Ministers. This was greeted with cries of "shame, shame" from the Janata and other opposition benches. Innumerable points of order were raised. Later, on a suggestion from the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, which was endorsed by the leader of the opposition, Mr Jagjivan Ram, the House was adjourned till 1400 hours this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the Rajya Sabha, which also began its session today, was adjourned sine die following the government's resignation. The leader of the House, Mr K.C. Pant, said as the government has resigned, there is no business before the House and it should be adjourned.

Asked to comment on the government's resignation, Mr Jagjivan Ram told newsmen that he would not like to say anything at this stage. The Congress-I Party leader, Mr C.M. Stephen, said: "I cannot say what will happen next." The former external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, said that in his view the president should invite the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Jagjivan Ram, to form an alternative government. The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, said that Mr Charan Singh, who could not face the Lok Sabha today, has no right to recommend to the president the dissolution of the House and for midterm polls.

The Charan Singh government had the shortest tenure of all governments since independence. It lasted 24 days. It had assumed office on the 28th of last month, 13 days after the resignation of the Morarji Desai government.

A message just received says that Mr Jagjivan Ram is now at Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house] to see the president. He is staking his claim to form a new government.

Reddy Accepts Resignation

BK200747 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 20 Aug 79 BK

[Excerpts] The 24-day old Council of Ministers of Mr Charan Singh resigned today shortly before it was due to face a confidence motion in the Lok Sabha. Later a Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house] communique announced that the president had accepted the resignation of the Charan Singh ministry. It said that the president has asked Mr Charan Singh to continue in office till other arrangements are made.

Soon afterwards, the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha, Mr Jagjivan Ram, met the president and staked his claim to form an alternative government. He opposed any move to dissolve the Lok Sabha.

The Congress-I leader in the Lok Sabha, Mr Stephen, also called on the president.

The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, is again calling on Mr Reddy this afternoon. He will be accompanied by the law minister, Mr Kacker.

Singh Explanation of Resignation

BK200900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Aug 79 BK

[Text] In his letter of resignation to the president, Mr Charan Singh said they had formed the government with a view to restoring democracy and secularism. They had further hoped that it would be able to bring light into the life of the deprived and the downtrodden, restore confidence among the minorities and the weaker sections, which, according to them, had been badly shaken during the previous regime.

The letter said: We regret, however, that communal and authoritarian forces have conspired to defeat the aims of building a society by and large based on the teachings of Gandhiji.

Mr Charan Singh's letter also informed the president of the Cabinet's decision to advise the dissolution of the House under the present circumstances and that arrangements be made for a fresh mandate from the people.

Parliament Adjourns Sine Die

BK200850 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Aug 79 BK

[Text] A message just received says that the Lok Sabha which resumed [its session] at 1400 hours was adjourned sine die by the speaker, Mr K.S. Hegde. Earlier, the Lok Sabha secretary placed on the table of the House the president's communication accepting the Charan Singh government's resignation.

Meanwhile, the Rayja Sabha, which also began its session today was adjourned sine die following the government's resignation. The announcement about the resignation of Mr Charan Singh's government was made by the leader of the House, Mr K.C. Pant. He said: As the government has resigned, there is no business before the House and it should be adjourned. The chairman, Mr B.D. Jatti, read out a letter from the prime minister, Charan Singh, informing him about the government's resignation.

Political Reaction to Resignation

BK200918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Aug 79 BK

[Text] In his reaction to the developments of the day, former Prime Minister Desai said the president should invite Mr Jagjivan Ram to form the government.

Acharya Kriplani said Mr Charan Singh has no right to recommend a midterm poll as he was yet to get the confidence vote from the Lok Sabha.

Janata Party President Chandra Shekhar said Mr Charan Singh, who could not face the Lok Sabha today, has no right to recommend dissolution of the House and a midterm poll.

Here are some more reactions: Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee: The clock has taken a full circle. The president should invite the leader of the opposition to form the government.

CPI-M [Communist Party of India--Marxists] leader Jyotirmoy Bosu: The president should call the leader of the opposition to explore the possibility of forming the government.

Chief minister of Uttar Pradesh Benarasi Das said: In the present political situation it will be the best course to go to the electorate.

Prominent jurist M.C. Chagla said it is not binding on the president to accept Mr Charan Singh's recommendation to dissolve the Lok Sabha and hold a midterm poll. Mr Nani A. Palhkiwala also expressed similar views.

CONGRESS DEFECTORS JOIN MRS GANDHI'S PARTY

BK200754 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 20 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Six congress MP's of the Lok Sabha have resigned from the Congress Parliamentary Party and have joined the Congress-I Parliamentary Party led by Mrs Indira Gandhi.

According to a Congress-I press release, the members are: Mr Rajshekhar Kolur, Mr S.B. Patil and Mr Sidrameshwar Swami, all from Karnataka and Mr Santoshrao Gode, Mr K.V. Thakur and Mr J.C. Barve, all from Maharashtra. They have requested the speaker to allot them seats along with Congress-I members in the Lok Sabha.

SIKKIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PLACED UNDER PRESIDENT'S RULE

BK181656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Sikkim has been placed under president's rule. A notification to this effect was issued in New Delhi this evening following the governor's decision. The report of the state governor, Mr B.B. Lal, was considered by the Cabinet today.

The Sikkim legislative assembly was dissolved on the 13th of this month. With this the 5-year-old ministry led by Kazi Lhendup Dorji goes out of office.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER OF STATE GHALI CALLS ON CHARAN SINGH

BK171322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, called on Prime Minister Charan Singh in New Delhi today and delivered to him a long letter from President as-Sadat. The letter, besides conveying the Egyptian president's greetings for Mr Charan Singh on his assumption of office as prime minister, is reported to contain an account of the developments in West Asia.

Mr Charan Singh expressed his confidence that relations between India and Egypt will continue to flourish to the mutual benefit of their people.

INDIA CONSULTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA, CUBA ON NONALIGNED DRAFT

LD141040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0905 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 14--India is in close touch with Yugoslavia and Cuba, host of the sixth non-aligned summit, to evolve a common draft acceptable to the rest of the member nations.

The draft declaration and programme of action reflecting the direction of the non-aligned movement would be adopted at the close of the six-day summit at Havana on September eight.

Consultations on the draft declaration have been going on for some weeks among the member nations. Various suggestions have been put forward by India to improve upon the draft presented by the Cuban vice-president, Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, during his visit to New Delhi early last month.

India's views on the draft were made known to the visiting Cuban dignitary by the then external affairs minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Apart from India, Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka have also made suggestions to improve the draft.

The additional secretary in charge of the UN division, Mr N. Krishnan, has just returned from a visit to Belgrade and Havana, after an in-depth discussion on the draft.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, is paying an official visit to New Delhi from August 16 in connection with the Havana summit.

Soon after the change of government in India, it was announced that Prime Minister Charan Singh will lead the Indian delegation to the Havana summit.

In preparation of the 89-nation summit beginning from September three, official level meeting will be held from August 28. In between the official level meeting and the summit, foreign ministers of non-aligned countries will meet for two days from September one.

PAKISTAN

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS PAST AFGHAN INCURSIONS, SHELLINGS

BK181726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Afghan aircrafts have so far violated Pakistan air space 89 times. This was stated by a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad this evening. He said the Afghan troops also shelled Pakistan territory nine times. There was no loss of life.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said that the Pakistan Government was considering the request for political asylum made by the Afghan military attache in New Delhi, General Mohammad Sarwar. The Afghan military attache along with his family members crossed over from India to Pakistan recently.

HAQ GOES TO SAUDI ARABIA; KHAN SWORN IN AS ACTING PRESIDENT

BK190822 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 19 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The deputy chief of army staff, Lt Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, was sworn in today as acting president of Pakistan. He will perform his duties as acting president until President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq returns to Pakistan from Saudi Arabia.

Acting chief justice of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Dohrab Patel, administered the oath of office at a simple ceremony at the Chief Martial Law Secretariate this morning.

New Law on 'Acting President'

BK200326 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Aug 79 BK

[Text] An order has been issued by the president amending the presidential order 7 of 1978. Called the Acting President Amendment Order, it comes into force at once and provides that if the chief justice of Pakistan is also absent from Pakistan, such other person as the president may designate shall be the acting president.